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NOTICE TO READERS:* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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Palestinian Affairs

Unified National Leadership Issues Call No 42

JN0407175589 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1603 GMT 4 Jul 89

["Text of Call No 42, the call of pledge and oath, issued by the Unified National Leadership of the Intifadah, the PLO's militant arm on 3 July 1989"]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Call, call, call. No voice rises above the voice of the intifadah [uprising]. No voice rises above the voice of the people of Palestine, the people of the PLO.

O masses of our heroic Palestinian people, o sons of the giant Palestinian intifadah: Through your righteous blood, you wrote the epic of heroism and honor, the epic of defense of the soil of our independent state, the epic of pride and dignity for our Palestinian and Arab people. The new method and style of your national struggle as a democratic phenomenon combining true revolution and civil disobedience has become a true symbol for world liberation movements.

O those who swear by the virtuous blood that the intifadah will continue as a thorn in the throat of the Zionist occupation until the usurper and its allies yield to our people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state on our national soil with holy Jerusalem as its capital under the PLO; O masses of the sacred stones: The masses of our people, through their struggle and determination to foil all enemy attempts to weaken the lamp of the intifadah, stress their rejection of all attempts to cosmeticize Shamir's plan. The fascist statements of the enemy prime minister—that his war ministry had invented new methods to suppress the continuing intifadah—were issued at the same time that the economic situation of the Israeli entity was deteriorating. This was disclosed by the fascist occupation's finance minister when he stressed that the Palestinian intifadah is the main cause of the deterioration of the Zionist economy.

Zionist Defense Minister Rabin translated his government's statements by requesting the speedy expulsion of Palestinians, the demolition of houses, the detention of thousands, and the murder of more sons of our people. Some officials at the enemy ministry also asked for mass expulsions and the ejection of our camps to Arab regions. Let Rabin, Shamir, and their ruling clique know that the heroic intifadah will continue no matter what our sacrifices, and that the camps of steadfastness in our occupied territories will prepare for the implementation of these practices.

These statements and oppressive and brutal practices emerge as the U.S. Administration continues its ever-biased stand in favor of the Zionist enemy. It supports the idea of elections under the shadow of occupation. U.S. duplicity in dealing with the issue of our Palestinian people, and the acts of maneuvering and procrastination practiced by the U.S. Administration in its dialogue with the PLO cannot be accepted by our people. They are rejected by most European countries and by the world at large. The EC statement reflected the international position by calling for the participation of the PLO in an international conference, the only way to solve the Middle East problem and recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

As we, the masses of the Palestinian people, stress our condemnation of the U.S. position and our welcome of the EC statement, we call on the EC to continue its pressure on the U.S. Administration and the Israeli Government so that they will recognize the national, inalienable rights of our people. We also call on the United Nations and the Security Council to take all legal measures to protect our Palestinian people under occupation and stop the massacres and brutal practices perpetrated by the occupation against our people in Gaza and the other parts of our independent state.

We greet our people in the heroic Gaza Strip who gloriously wage a battle of good deeds and offerings. We pledge that the enemy will not isolate you. We are one people who do not quit under difficulties. We will neither submit to starvation and humiliation, nor to the incessant subjection of the entire Gaza Strip to curfew with all that this entails in terms of economic and social dificulties, nor to attempts to impose those work permits which our people buried through a united confrontation of this scheme, not to mention the racist policy against the workers in the Strip.

Masses of the glorious intifadah, the Palestinian masses and their national leadership warmly congratulate the Muslim masses throughout the world on the advent of the blessed 'Id al-Adha feast, a feast which symbolizes the meanings of sacrifice, heroism, and honor; sacrifice for the sake of the land and the homeland and for defending our holy places with an ever-increasing confrontation of the occupation army and the settlers' gangs. Let the first day of 'Id al-Adha be a unique militant day of confrontation, let our bodies embrace the soil of the beloved homeland, and let our blood irrigate its pure soil. On this occasion, the Unified National Leadership calls on our hero merchants to open their businesses until 1800 during the 2 days that precede the blessed 'Id al-Adha.

On the beginning of the 20th month of the intifadah, the Unified National Leadership emphasizes the following:

1. Our Palestinian people and their national leadership highly value the position of friendly Greece, which officially recognized the independent Palestinian state, and thank the friendly Greek people who support our just cause. We thus call on all countries to follow Greece's example.

2. Our Palestinian people and their national leadership greet and congratulate the French people and government on the anniversary of the French Revolution, which established the principles of justice and liberty for persecuted peoples.

3. The Unified National Leadership affirms that the nationals of foreign countries in the state of Palestine are the guests of the sons of our people, and that we must treat them accordingly, given that they are messengers who expose the practices and policies of the occupiers.

4. The Unified National Leadership calls on our heroic masses to deepen the practice of boycotting Zionist products. It also calls for encouraging substitute national products and invites our businessmen, institutions, and plant managers to stick to prices and not to raise them, to prevent any tampering with the market.

5. The Unified National Leadership emphasizes the need to clearly set the prices for the usufruct of lands, particularly in the Janin area, as the rise in the price of the usufruct of lands will harm small farmers, and will also lead to an increase in the price of products.

6. The Unified National Leadership calls on the moneychangers to stabilize the exchange rate of the [Jordanian] dinar and not to tamper with it.

7. The Unified National Leadership calls on our Palestinian people in those territories occupied in 1948 to offer material and food assistance to our people in Gaza through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

8. The Unified National Leadership stresses that there must be no dealings with the brokers and the agents of the authorities who exploit the masses' interests and needs, robbing them of their money. We warn these brokers that the arm of the strike forces will reach them.

9. The Unified National Leadership calls on the strike forces and the popular committees to step up the system of night guards to confront the Zionist army of occupation, the settlers' gangs, and the hireling agents. The Unified National Leadership also greets our strike forces and those who are sought by justice and urges the disobeying of orders of the occupation forces, such as arrest orders, rather to prefer becoming fugitives from justice instead of accepting incarceration.

10. The Unified National Leadership praises our people's position in the Gaza Strip, which is rejecting the special cards for entry into the 1948 territories and declaring a transportation strike [i'lanahum idrab almuwasalat]. It also praises our people's position in Bayt Sahur for refusing to pay taxes. Proceeding from this, we call on our people's masses to refuse to pay taxes, which go into the enemy's treasury and are used to thwart the intifadah.

11. The Unified National Leadership calls on the United Nations, its secretary general, UNESCO, all international insitutions, and the Vatican to perform their role of forcing the occupation authorities to reinvigorate the educational and academic insitutions and expose the policies of stultification and the depravation of people of the simplest and most basic human rights. The Unified National Leadership also affirms its rejection of the attempts of some to submit pledges to the civil administration organs in return for opening schools. The occupation, in the end, is responsible for reopening schools since it is responsible for having closed them in harmony with its policy aggressive to our people.

The Unified National Leadership, while the intifadah continues until victory is attained, calls on the masses of our Palestinian people to implement the following activities.

On 3-4 July—All our workers in the occupied state of Palestine should stop work inside the Green Line in solidarity with our workers in the beloved Gaza Strip and to affirm to the enemy that its degrading racist scheme shall not be accepted. The workers and popular committees continue to implement this. Struggle and solidarity activities should be intensified in various ways.

On 6 July—Palestinian Flag Day—Flags shall be hoisted in all parts of the state of Palestine affirming that our people's symbol shall continue to flutter high.

On 7 July—On the occasion of the passage of 1 year since the decision to deport a group of our people, who are still threatened by the danger of deportation, the Unified National Leadership calls for considering this a day for escalating struggle in solidarity with the deportees and to call the liberated in the world to stand against the deportation policy and cancel orders issued against our sons.

On 8 July—In commemoration of the martyrdom of the national leader and struggler writer Ghassan Kanafani, the Unified National Leadership calls on our masses to revive this memory by various activities.

On 9 July—The Unified National Leadership calls for general strike on the occasion of the intifadah's entering going its 20th month.

On 12 July—A day for cooperative work—The Unified National Leadership calls on the masses of our people to go out into the land, plant it, and help the farmers in their harvest and the people in rebuilding demolished houses.

On 14 July—On the occasion of the blessed Adha, the Unified National Leadership calls on our people to walk in mass demonstrations directly after 'Id prayers, to visit the tombs of the martyrs and homes of their parents, and escalate struggle in the face of the occupation. The Unified National Leadership also calls on the masses of

our Palestinian people on the second day of the Adha to practice family and social solidarity through visiting the families of the martyrs, wounded, and detainees, and provide help to the needy families.

On 15 July—In commemoration of the foundation of the Popular Struggle Front, the Unified National Leadership congratulates the Popular Struggle Front. It considers this day a special struggle day.

On 16 July—The Molotov Day—Let us escalate our attacks with Molotov cocktails against the herds of settlers and the fascist occupation army.

On 17 July—This is a day for general strike in protest against the difficult conditions the Palestinian detainees are undergoing in the occupation prisons, especially in the Negev Desert detention camp, where the ugliest types of oppression measures are being practiced.

On 19 July—The Unified National Leadership calls on the masses of our independent Palestinian state inside and outside the occupied homeland to fast on this day in protest against the continuing closure of the educational and academic institutions and rejection of the deportation policy and conditions in Ansar III. Fasting lasts from 0500 until 2000. Children are excluded.

On 20 July—This is a day of general strike to affirm our Palestinian people's rejection of the idea of elections under occupation. On the other hand, our people are proud of the democracy they practice in their daily life. However, elections under rifles and presence of the occupation on our territory cannot be accepted.

On 23 July—This is a day for various struggle activities.

Long live the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people. Glory and eternity to our innocent martyrs. We pledge to continue until the establishment of the independent Palestinian state. We shall definitely triumph.

'Abd-Rabbuh Interviewed on Mideast Settlement

JN0107143089 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Jun 89 p 25

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee member Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh by Fathi al-Barqawi in Tunis—date not given]

[Text] [Al-Barqawi] The PLO met a few days ago and looked into the proposed elections but seems to have not taken a definitive stand on the issue?

['Abd-Rabbuh] In principle, our stand is the same that we have communicated to various concerned international parties, namely that the elections must be within the framework of an integrated plan predicated on a total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories, which should then be temporarily placed under international supervision pending a Palestinian authority taking over. It is possiole that the PLO will consolidate an integrated blueprint of its own along these lines, which will be announced as soon as it is completed. Naturally it is inconceivable that elections will be held and a peace plan discussed outside the forum of the international conference or without involvement of all the parties concerned in a settlement.

The PLO has defined its position on the the Israeli Government's plan as a project designed to disrupt the current efforts to propel the peace process forward. The Shamir plan is only aimed at bringing the intifadah [uprising] to an end, imposing a fait accompli, and legitimizing occupation. The Israeli design has not been lost on practically any of the international parties. A case in point is the recent West European announcement stressing that the elections must be part of an integrated peace process.

We are pursuing our contacts with all international parties concerned making the point that the elections will be acceptable to us if they constitute a link in the chain of an overall settlement. Our argument is that agreement must be worked out on all the basic elements of the overall settlement according to a timetable involving the eventual Israeli withdrawal.

[Al-Barqawi] The PLO was said to have assented to the Shamir plan subject to certain changes to be made to it and a U.S. commitment to a final settlement?

['Abd-Rabbuh] This is not true. We made it plain at the dialogue with the United States that before procedural issues and specifics, including the proposed elections themselves are considered, the fundamentals of the settlement must first be worked out and agreed upon by all parties. First and foremost it must be agreed beforehand that Israel will evacuate the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967 and recognize Palestinian self-determination. We can then proceed to sort out other issues. We have, naturally, made it clear to the Americans that we will not enter a blind tunnel. As far as we are concerned, of paramount importance is self-determination and the end of occupation, which is why we have called on the United States and the USSR to issue a statement outlining the provisions of a just settlement and for contacts among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. These ideas were taken up at the recent expert-level Polyakov-Ross meeting in Washington between the Americans and the Soviets. I can say that the Americans were positive during these talks and that numerous parties are interested in the search for a final settlement.

[Al-Barqawi] In another statement, the Palestinian figure Khalid al-Hasan says that it is important that each phase of a solution be connected to the phase that follows it

within a definite time frame so that elections, for instance, will lead to autonomy, then to negotiations, and then to the independent Palestinian state. Is this the expected scenario?

['Abd-Rabbuh] Naturally, phases and time frames are important. However, what is most important for us is that all sides should agree to the formula for the final solution—namely, self-determination and the Palestinian state. Then one can discuss phased arrangements, time frames, or any forms or frameworks within which this process can be worked out.

[Al-Barqawi] Is it true that the United States takes for granted the matter of having the people of occupied Jerusalem participate in elections?

['Abd-Rabbuh] For us it is not important that the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem participate in elections. What is important is that the city and people of Jerusalem should be within the settlement issue. In other words, all sides should adhere to international resolutions, especially UN Security Council Resolution 198, which regards Arab Jerusalem as part of the occupied Palestinian territory.

It is well known that Israel has always tried to differentiate between the land and the people to the extent that Shamir's autonomy applies to the inhabitants and the land will be subject to negotiations. Obviously, the plan implies the aim of annexing the land and preserving the occupation or separating the land from the people. As far as the PLO is concerned, there can be no separation between the inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian territory or the Palestinian people, who have the right to establish their state on this territory.

[Al-Barqawi] A short while ago, you spoke about international contacts. In a statement, John Kelly, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for near eastern affairs, proposed holding negotiations in the Egyptian capital, with U.S. participation, between Israel and a delegation of the Palestinian leadership in the occupied territory. How do you view this proposal?

['Abd-Rabbuh] We heard about this proposal from the media. The only proposal that is connected with this issue is the Soviet proposal calling for a quadrilateral meeting within preparations for the international conference comprising the PLO and Israel with U.S. and Soviet participation. As for the venue, it was not mentioned in any proposals that we received officially.

[Al-Barqawi] There is another U.S. proposal calling for convening once again the Geneva conference of 1973 under the chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union.

['Abd-Rabbuh] We do not object to a new meeting of the Geneva conference provided the parties directly involved in the Arab-Israeli dispute participate in it. And in view of the developments over the past few years, this means the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's representative both inside and outside the Palestinian territory.

Any other proposal that tries to divide or belittle the Palestinian represetation or ignore its role in the peace process is in fact not aimed at promoting efforts for a just peace but at undermining the gains that the Palestinian people's struggle and intifadah have realized, particularly the almost comprehensive world recognition of the Palestinian state and the PLO.

The Palestinian people both inside and outside the occupied territory have rejected this division of representation. The various national forces in the occupied territory rejected all formulas for Palestinian representation not going through the PLO. The U.S. envoys who met with a number of figures in the occupied territory were told that political negotiations should be conducted only with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the entire Palestinian people.

[Al-Barqawi] It is said that a U.S. envoy will visit the region soon carrying a memorandum including answers to the Palestinian questions posed during the meeting held almost 3 weeks ago. Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], has expressed his belief that the U.S. memorandum will not include any radical changes in the U.S. stand. Is there any Palestinian information in this regard?

['Abd-Rabbuh] We do not have any information on the arrival of a U.S. envoy. We have not been officially informed about this. However, what we know is that at the end of the recent meeting, the U.S. side said that the U.S. Administration will present a memorandum to the PLO including some ideas discussed at the third meeting and other new ideas. We have welcomed this. The entire issue is now with the United States. Our stand is clear, particularly toward elections. We have proposed several options, all of which point in the direction of preparing for holding the international conference on the one hand and for linking all the stages of settlement on the other hand within the framework of an integrated political plan based on the principle of self-determination and the termination of the Israeli occupation of the occupied Palestinian territories.

[Al-Barqawi] Has the date for the fourth meeting been set?

['Abd-Rabbuh] So far there is no official date. The important thing is that any meeting should be accompanied by our receiving the U.S. ideas that we were promised would be conveyed to us in a memorandum.

[Al-Barqawi] What about the upgrading the level of the U.S. representation?

['Abd-Rabbuh] Frankly, we say that we do not have any problem regarding the level of representation. The United States is a superpower and it is the side that decides the level of its representation, and the one who officially represents it expresses the U.S. Administration's views. We will not wage a battle on this issue, which we consider insignificant, whether the meeting was with the U.S. ambassdor or any other senior U.S. State Department official. The most important issue for us is to upgrade the level of the U.S. political stand toward Palestinian rights, a just settlement, and recognition of the Palestinian people's comprehensive right to self-determination.

[Al-Barqawi] A few days ago, a Kuwaiti newspaper said that the future Palestinian-U.S. dialogue will take place between a U.S. State Department official and Palestinian leader Salah Khalaf—Abu-Iyad. How true is this report?

['Abd-Rabbuh] I have no knowledge of this.

[Al-Barqawi] Some press reports say that there is a decline in the Soviet stand vis-a-vis the Palestine question. You were a member of the PLO delegation that has recently visited Moscow. How true are these reports?

['Abd-Rabbuh] The USSR combines in its policy its principled stand in support of the intifadah, the legitimate Palestinian rights, and the Arab stands, particularly those reflected in the resolutions adopted by the recent Casablanca summit.

Moscow continues to affirm that the only good basis for a just peace is the Palestinian peace initiative, which is based on the well known resolutions of international legitimacy. On the other hand, Soviet policy is flexible and practical regarding the methods and modalities conducive to a just settlement. Hence, the Kremlin has proposed a host of ideas, including one calling for Palestinian-Israeli meetings and preparatory meetings by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. Besides, Moscow supports the idea of issuing a joint USSR-U.S. declaration of principles calling for the termination of the Israeli occupation; securing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination; implementing the UN Security Council resolutions pertaining to the [Palestine] question, specifically No's 242 and 338; and guaranteeing security and peace to all states of the region, including the State of Palestine.

The USSR affirms that the Palestinian stance has opened the door wide for a just, peaceful settlement and that Israel and those supporting its policy will be held responsible for any obstructions. We learned of this Soviet stand through the outcome of the recent USSR-U.S. talks.

There are no differences whatsoever, even tactical, between us and our Soviet friends. Contacts are continuing, and the joint coordination committee continues its meetings on a regular basis.

[Al-Barqawi] Depending on the information that you have received on the results of the meeting of U.S. and USSR experts, what are the differences and points of agreement between the two sides?

['Abd-Rabbuh] The USSR, like the PLO, supports the idea of holding elections within the framework of a comprehensive peace plan and stresses the need to link elections to a permanent solution based on the right to self-determination and a complete Israeli withdrawal.

Furthermore, the USSR believes that making preparations for convening the international conference is an urgent, essential matter. It also believes that any negotiations or peace endeavors must essentially be based on a recognition that the PLO is the sole party entitled to represent the Palestinians in this process. All these issues represent the differences between the Soviets and Americans.

[Al-Barqawi] After Egypt's return to the Arab League, three parties are trying to attract it. Is there an identity of views between the Egyptian and Palestinian sides?

['Abd-Rabbuh] Egypt has been declaring and stressing its commitment to the Palestinian stand and the resolutions of the Arab summit in Casablanca. This is politically important, and it is necessary to draw the appropriate conclusions about Butrus Ghali's visit to Israel. The Israeli Government unequivocally refused to acknowledge that the Palestinians have only one representative, the PLO, and that any peace talks should be held with it.

We are continuing our dialogue with the Egyptian leadership, and the common ground of our consultations is the Arab summit resolutions. Egypt realizes that Israel's stand is negative and constitutes an obstacle to peace efforts. The enemy government is trying to seperate its relations with Cairo from its hostile stand toward the rights of the Palestinian people, and Egypt should draw the appropriate conclusions.

[Al-Barqawi] The Casablanca summit decided to form a committee under King Hassan II of Morocco to visit the main world capitals for discussion of the Palestine question. But it seems things remained unchanged. What are the reasons?

['Abd-Rabbuh] We are still holding contacts with Morocco and a number of other Arab countries to form the concerned Arab committee to pursue the Casablanca summit resolutions. This committee will have the basic role of making contacts with the Security Council's five permanent member states and other parties at the UN level to push forward the convening of the international conference.

The PLO believes that any delay will weaken the Arab role and influence and give Israel and its supporters an opportunity to procrastinate on a just settlement.

[Al-Barqawi] Despite the Palestinian-Syrian summit meetings held in Casablanca, the past 4 weeks have not witnessed any positive developments in relations between the two sides. Responsible Palestinian sources also made it clear that not a single Palestinian detainee was released from the Syrian prisons, contrary to some media reports.

['Abd-Rabbuh] Contacts are currently under way to arrange for a Palestinian-Syrian meeting within a short period of time. As far as we are concerned, we are exerting rapid efforts to normalize relations between the two sides and implement the Casablanca summit resolution on the convening of a meeting for the five Arab countries concerned with the international conference. We hope that the appropriate climate for such a meeting will soon be created.

[Al-Barqawi] There have been reports that you intend to elect a Palestinian vice president. How true is this?

['Abd-Rabbuh] This subject has not been raised by any Palestinian quarter to date. But the idea of completing the institutions of the state of Palestine is there, and this issue can be handled within a comprehensive framework—namely, organizing the structures of the state of Palestine, especially those already existing in the Palestinian territories, so that further seperation between the occupation authority and our people and their national institutions in the occupied territories can be achieved.

Kuwait Daily Reports Pelletreau Met With 'Arafat

JN0307153089 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 2 Jul pp 1, 27

[Text] Tunis—American Ambassador in Tunis Robert Pelletreau has twice conferred with Yasir 'Arafat, the president of the state of Palestine, according to high-ranking Palestinian sources in a statement to AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM. Requesting anonymity, the sources said Pelletreau met with 'Arafat at the end of last May at the home of PLO Ambassador Hakam Bal'awi for more than 2 hours. The second meeting was held on 8 June and lasted for 1 and ½ hours. The meetings were initiated by the American ambassador, who told the PLO chief that Secretary of State Baker had instructed him to hold secret meetings with him and report back on the outcome of the talks.

The sources added that the U.S. ambassador had left Tunis for Washington immediately following his last meeting with 'Arafat to report personally to Baker on the talks. The sources further quote Pelletreau as saying that President George Bush had okayed the meetings and has been briefed on the outcome. Pelletreau has met at least three times with Salah Khalaf during the past month, the Palestinian sources emphasized.

U.S. Condemnation of Israel on Deportation Lauded

JN0407144189 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 3 Jul 89 p 1

[Text] [PLO Executive Committee Member] Muhammad Milhim has welcomed the U.S. Department of State's condemnation of Israel for deporting eight Palestinian citizens to Lebanon at the end of last week. In an exclusive statement to AL-SIYASAH, Milhim expressed hope that the U.S. Administration will interpret this condemnation practically at today's Security Council meetings where a discussion of a draft resolution denouncing the recent Israeli measure will be held.

Milhim added: I hope this so that Israel will take into consideration this American position before deporting any Palestinian citizen. He said: I believe this will contribute to halting the series of Israeli violations of human rights in the occupied territory.

Answering a question, Milhim said: We do not need formal condemnations issued by the United States or others. We need practical condemnations by all world countries, not only the Security Council and the United States.

Al-Quds Radio Warns of 'Suspect' U.S. Visas

JN0407155689 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] Brother strugglers, our heroic kinfolk, and the young men of the heroic intifadah [uprising]: After closely monitoring the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, we found out that the officials in charge of running the affairs of this consulate are implementing the policy of transfer [preceding word in English], the policy preached by the Zionist zealots against our Palestinian Arab people.

This consultate, which is hostile to our people, is facilitating the issuance of suspect visas to our youths. Immediately after their arrival in the United States, these youths are subjected to interrogation and psychological pressure.

Our kinfolk, Al-Quds Radio, the Palestinian Arab Radio on the road to liberating land and man, appeals to our youths and to our people to be alert to the trap that has been set by the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem and to the coordination between it and the Zionists, who call for the implementation of the transfer policy.

While doing so, we would like to bring the following facts to the attention of our people:

1. Any traveler or person with a visa for the United States is subjected to humiliation once he arrives in the United States, the enemy of our people.

2. In 1982, 1983, and 1985 some other Western embassies tried to make our Palestinian youths leave Lebanon by offering them many incentives. Had it not been for the Palestinian revolution's alertness to what was taking place, our youths would now be incarcerated in the prisons of most of the Western countries.

3. All those who are granted a visa are forced to have some involvement with the CIA so that they may become spies against their people.

For now, we are content with this exhortation, and we hope that our youths will respond to us and refrain from having anything to do with the programs of transfer, which the U.S. Consulate in our beloved Jerusalem is implementing.

God supports us, and victory is imminent. Let us proceed together on the road to the liberation of land and man.

Algeria

National Assembly's Spring Session Ends 2 Jul

LD0307040389 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The spring session of the National People's Assembly ended today. It was characterized by the adoption of bills on prices and political associations. Here is a report from Morach Haji:

[Begin Haji recording] A new page has turned in Algeria's history: It was with these words that Mr Rabah Bitat concluded the spring session of the Assembly just after the adoption of a bill relating to political associations. As soon as it is promulgated, this bill will permit the legal exercise of political democracy; the text was awaited equally by citizens and politicians. In addition to the 20 or so amendments proposed by the juridical and administrative commission in its preliminary report, 34 were proposed by deputies. These 34 amendments were discussed in committee and then submitted one by one for appraisal by the deputies as a whole this afternoon. This gave rise to further speeches, mainly about Islam and politics and about the national language as a fundamental principle of society and of the Algerian character. [passage omitted]

On the subject of financing, a party will not be able to claim state aid when it is set up: Possible aid will be granted on the basis of the number of seats held in the National People's Assembly. As for the possible dissolution of a party in which a founding member or leader has been convicted—dissolution is provided for in the government text—this provision was scrapped by virtue of the principle of individuality of a penal sanction. [passage omitted]

The deputies will meet again for an extraordinary session on 15 July with a hefty agenda: On that agenda will figure, among other things, the draft electoral law and the bill relating to information. [end recording]

SWAPO Chief Arrives in Algiers 2 Jul

NC0307091989 Algiers APS in Arabic 0815 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Algiers, 3 Jul (APS)—Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], arrived here on Sunday evening on a visit to Algeria during which he will brief Algerian leaders on the latest developments in the ongoing process to achieve Namibia's independence.

In an arrival statement, Nujoma said the purpose of his visit is to brief President Chadli Bendjedid and officials in the National Liberation Front on the crucial stage of the Namibian people's liberation struggle, which culminated in the cease-fire decision and the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 345 on Namibia. He added: Our struggle revolves around mobilizing the Namibian people around SWAPO to enable our liberation movement to win the Constituent Assembly elections scheduled for November. [passage omitted]

Concluding his statement, Nujoma expressed SWAPO's and the Namibian people's gratitude for the material, moral, and diplomatic assistance that Algeria had extended, adding that were it not for this assistance, the process to achieve Namibia's independence would have certainly been delayed.

Egypt

Sudanese RCC Delegation Arrives in Cairo 4 Jul

NC0407074689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0731 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA)—Staff Brigadier General Faysal Abu-Salih, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC] for National Salvation, arrived in Cairo early this morning at the head of a delegation for a brief visit. The delegation members accompanying Abu-Salih include a number of RCC members. The delegation members were received by Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo al-Amin 'Abd-al-Latif and the Sudanese military attache at the Sudanese Embassy.

Mubarak Receives Delegation

NC0407100389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Cairo, 4 Jul (MENA)—President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received members of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council [RCC] delegation which is led by Brigadier General al-Tijani Ahmad al-Tahir and includes Brigadier General Faysal 'Ali Abu-Salih and Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Ahmad al-Sabti.

Following the meeting, Brigadier General Faysal 'Ali Abu-Salih told journalists that it was only natural that a delegation from the command of the Sudanese Revolution should visit Cairo, adding that this is the first official visit to any country by such a delegation. We feel at home in Egypt, Abu-Salih said.

Abu-Salih said that General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Command Council of the Sudanese Revolution, asked him to give a message to his big brother President Husni Mubarak expressing appreciation for his position vis-a-vis the situation in Sudan and the new revolution. This appreciation, Abu-Salih said, is also shared by the Revolutionary Council, the Sudanese Armed Forces, and the Sudanese people. [passage omitted]

Brig Gen Abu-Salih was asked about the role the new Sudanese leadership intends to play in enhancing Sudan's ties with Arab and foreign countries and in bringing order and stability to Sudan. He answered by

saying: We should bear in mind the policies of the revolution and the new era in Sudan. One of the objectives of the revolution is to attain national unity. The revolution aspires to be a nationalist revolution and to eschew affiliation with any party, sect, or any of the well-known doctrines.

The basic task of the revolution, Abu-Salih said, is to find an answer to Sudan's troubles. The goal is to unite the country, to end the domestic problems, and to improve ties with neighboring countries. This will enable us to achieve an atmosphere of stability that will be the foundation for tackling the country's problems. Once stability is achieved, the country will be in good shape, God willing.

Discussing Egypt's commitments to Sudan, signs of improvement in the Sudanese economy and the exchange rate vis-a-vis the U.S. dollar, and economic development plans for Sudan, Brig Gen Abu-Salih said: The popular satisfaction with the revolution has led to a reduction of the dollar's exchange rate vis-a-vis the national currency over the past few days. Consumer goods that had disappeared from the markets or were being sold at exorbitant prices are back on the shelves and at lower prices.

This is a good sign which we should utilize by pursuing plans to develop Sudan's resources. Sudan, praise be to God, is a country endowed with immense resources. We have fertile land, sufficient water and manpower, and highly trained professionals, Abu-Salih said, adding that Sudan can also draw upon the expertise of neighboring countries, particularly Egypt.

There have been joint projects between Egypt and Sudan, Abu-Salih said, that have not, for one reason or the other, produced the expected results. We will seek to revitalize these projects so as to benefit both countries and the entire region.

Editor Supports Sudanese Army Coup
JN0207175889 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 1 Jul 89 p 1

[Article by chief editor Ibrahim Sa'dah]

[Text] Our hearts reach out to the brotherly Sudanese people in their trials and the dear country that has for years been denied stability and security. We sympathize with the Sudanese people who have had to endure intolerable conditions and successive crises.

An opportunity presented itself for the brotherly Sudanese people to save themselves from the abyss in which they fell when they stood as one man calling for drastic and comprehensive reform. That was when a popular revolution supported by the military under Siwar al-Thahab erupted—the revolution that showed the Sudanese military to be ever at the service of the people. That was when the Army took over in the name of and for the people. The military did succeed in rectifying mistakes, achieving what had seemed unattainable, and eliminating corruption. When the people demanded civilian government, the Army complied and surrendered power to the political parties and returned to the barracks to perform its normal function of safeguarding the nation's security.

Unfortunately, however, things have not measured up to the popular expectations. There was interparty strife and contention. Disregarding the concerns of the masses, the party leaders were caught up in partisan rivalries. Far from being served by the parties, the people had to suffer oppression, deprivation, and hunger as a result of strife among party leaders from the extreme left to the extreme right.

Far from realizing their goals or end their conflicts, the parties failed to deliver on any of their objectives. They have likewise failed to secure minimal stability, education, health services, welfare, or construction. All that these parties did was to seek their mutual destruction.

The one party that succeeded in taking a serious and successful first step down the road of terminating the internecine war between the north and south was greeted with rejection and suspicion by the other parties that did not want that rival party to claim for itself that which they had failed to attain. And thus this chance was blown and so the war went on—the war that not only wasted money and lives but raised the specter of destroying Sudan itself.

Not that the Sudanese Army remained unmoved by the suffering and dreams of the masses—far from it. The Sudanese military knew and identified with the suffering that had poisoned the lives of the powerless and helpless people. The Sudanese people had shown admirable patience in the hope that the parties would reform and forget their vain ambitions and selfish gains and their fake victories and pay attention to the people. It was the people who brought them to power. The party leaders owed it to the people to work toward the restoration of their lost and legitimate rights and to secure their basic daily needs. But the long wait was to no avail.

The Sudanese Army had no option but to act and step in to save the nation and the people.

And so the Sudanese Army yesterday put an end to political chaos and restored security and stability to a nation that has so yearned for them and to implement the will of the Sudanese people that has lost faith in its bickering parties. The Army moved to end the role of the parties and prove that the Armed Forces are the one instrument in the hands of the Sudanese people to impose their will. The Sudanese people have thus chosen their system of government. The military is the only power capable of relieving the people of those who have been blinded by power from seeing the pains and hopes of the Sudanese people.

The entire Arab nation—and more particularly the Egyptian president, government, and people—is watching closely the developments as they unfold in Sudan and hoping that the day will not be far off when Sudan rids itself of the nightmare that has for years robbed it of its dreams.

All that the Egyptian people and president have wanted throughout was to lend a hand in putting things right in Sudan. Egypt wanted security and stability for the Sudanese people. Egypt has refused to comply with any request that did not derive from the will of the Sudanese people. It is for this reason that President Mubarak has shown superhuman forbearance vis-a-vis the allegations, charges, and lies that have been repeatedly uttered by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Time and again, President Mubarak was surprised to find that Prime Minister al-Mahdi seemed to relish making the charge that Egypt wanted to restore Ja'far Numayri to power in Sudan. Such accusations are absolutely baseless. As far as Egypt is concerned Numayri is nothing more than a political exile based in Egypt at the request and urging of the Sudanese Government itself. Besides, Numayri has never missed a chance to stress that Egypt has barred him from any political activity as long as he was exiled in Egypt. Last week, President Mubarak was surprised by odd statements made by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi charging, just like that, that Egypt was behind the alleged coup that was announced and pronounced a faliure on the same day.

These allegations and lies notwithstanding, President Mubarak, with his typical wisdom and sobriety, preferred not to respond to these untruths so as not to give room for Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and others to grandstand at the expense of Egypt.

Strikingly, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who contrived last week's coup, managed through these allegations to get rid of some of his innocent foes who threatened his leadership and rejected his policies. Al-Mahdi had sought to project himself before the Sudanese people as "the leader" who won the support of the people against the alleged coup.

Ironically, only a few days later a real and popular military coup took place with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi as its first casualty. He was the first to be ordered arrested. Indeed, those who play with fire will have their fingers burned.

Article Analyzes Coup

JN0207192089 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 Jul 89 p 1

[Article by Chief Editor Ibrahim Nafi': "Our Hearts Are With the Sudanese People"]

[Text] Neither the world nor the Sudanese people themselves were surprised by the coup which took place in Sudan, because there were strong signals that such a coup would occur. This was especially the case after the recent terrible disruption in Sudan, after the recent sectarian and party disputes that have made every political power in Sudan an island isolated from all the other forces, after the absence of sound and comprehensive national calculations, and after the prevalence of personal, sectarian, regional, and party calculations.

It is regrettable that al-Ummah Party was not able to separate its own goals from the higher interests of the country. If a leader or a political party does not succeed in creating a healthy mixture of personal and objective goals, he or it may be able to maneuver for some time, but will finally fail and lead the country into a crisis and an unenviable situation.

Sudan experienced a period of much talk and little work. The Sudanese prime minister used to wage a series of imaginary battles against the neighboring countries, which share Sudan's history and fate. Everyone knows the recent problems in Sudanese-Egyptian relations—problems which were created by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi himself. This prompted President Mubarak to announce that Egypt has no time to waste in such battles.

It is no secret that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi sent a new message to Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi 4 days ago, reiterating that relations between Sudan and Egypt would not return to normal unless former President Ja'far Numayri is extradited to Sudan or expelled from Egypt. Dr Sidqi gave the message to President Mubarak, who decided not to attach any importance to such matters, because Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi wanted to create peripheral battles. It was obvious that Al-Mahdi wanted to cover up his big failure in Sudan by pinning it on differences with Egypt, because he knew that Egypt had granted political asylum to Numayri, that Egypt would not cancel its decision, and that Egypt's principles would prevent it from asking a political refugee to leave its territory.

The second important point, in my view, is that Sudan occupies an important strategic location. Consequently, the issue of its security is very complicated. The issue of Sudan's security will certainly be a subject of interest, because Sudan's security is linked with the current war in southern Sudan in particular and with the Sudanese Armed Forces and their capability, armament, defense requirements, and dignity.

As a result of the Sudanese prime minister's incorrect personal calculations, the Sudanese Army found itself in an impossible situation that harmed its dignity. It therefore drew the government's attention to this through certain statements, the latest of which was the statement of 20 February, which held Al-Mahdi's government responsible for what might happen. The Armed Forces have repeatedly demanded that the issues of Sudan's national and pan-Arab security and internal peace be given priority and placed above all other considerations. The government was procrastinating over these demands, and this seemed to have annoyed public

opinion inside the Armed Forces. It seems also that the position of the Armed Forces was positively echoed among the Sudanese people.

A third point: We all know that when the Sudanese people moved in 1985, there were great hopes for true democracy to help the issues of development and justice in the Sudan, and organize the situation in southern Sudan so that security at this strategically-located country can be achieved.

I frankly say that some professional political elements succeeded in stealing the popular movement of 1985 for their own purposes. Democracy at the hands of these people turned into unproductive anarchy, and the forces of renewal and modernization that began to appear in the Sudanese community, and which aimed at achieving progress, development, and national reconciliation among all political forces in the country, were killed in their cradles.

The democracy of anarchy in the Sudan led to two things:

First, all Sudan's problems—sectarianism, regionalism, economic deterioration, and war in the south—exploded all at once. While this happened, the existing leadership was not enjoying wide political horizons, despite the fact that this leadership used to give this impression when it was in the opposition

Second, the power struggle between parties exploded in a vicious way that predominated the national struggle for backwardness and the civil war.

This gives us an important lesson—namely, that the criterion of statesmen's competence is not the flowery and beautiful words, but the practices and their achievements in the true interests of the people.

The Egyptian people, of course, are watching with deep concern the developments in fraternal Sudan. They are eager that Sudan overcome its current crisis peacefully at the hands of its Armed Forces.

Repetition of the words of brotherhood and eternal relations is not enough to express the size of true deep-rooted relations between the two fraternal peoples.

Finally, we say that the Sudanese people are the only people that can solve their own problems and settle their issues without interference from any other party. They are the only party with keys to prosperity and progress. We hope that the Sudanese people will succeed in settling their issues and overcoming their problems in accordance with national criteria binding for all.

Columnist Views Coup

JN0307171889 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 2 Jul 89 p 1

[By Sa'id Sunbul]

[Text] Perhaps the most surprising thing about the developments in Sudan is that no one put up any resistance to the military coup. No one sought to thwart or even oppose it.

According to news reports from Khartoum and the rest of Sudan, the country is now calm, the coup leaders having seized power and ended all manifestations of political life without coming up against one iota of resistance.

The developments in Sudan are not an indication that military rule is welcome there and that the people are fed up with civilian rule. If anything, military rule is the exception and civilian government the rule.

It is obvious, however, that things have so deteriorated as to have made the Sudanese people lose faith in civilian rule in hopes that salvation may lie in military government.

Freedom is responsibility rather than chaos. It is to be lamented, however, that of late, freedom in Sudan turned into chaos thanks to pretenders to political professionalism raising slogans of freedom when they are the greatest threat to freedom.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi paid greater attention to political maneuvering than to the ills of the nation and people; rather than work in earnest, he plunged himself into rhetoric.

The country's political groups neglected to address the problems and interests of the masses, competed for power, and hurled abuse and recriminations at each other.

They agreed about one thing today only to disagree about it tomorrow. All the while, Sudan's problems grew worse and worse, threatening a terrible explosion.

The Sudanese Army had set an admirable example when Lieutenant General Siwar al-Thahab assumed power in the aftermath of the overthrow of the Numayri regime. Following a 1-year interim period, Siwar al-Thahab surrendered power to the politicians—a first that has yet to be matched in any developing nation.

Lamentably, Sudan's professional politicians cared more about raking up the past than working for the future and set about tilting at windmills instead of directing their energies toward the country's problems.

They failed to set up a wholesome democratic system of government and turned what should have been an arena of freedom into an arena for political chaos, nearly changing the country into another Lebanon.

The Sudanese experiment should be a lesson to all professional politicians. Politics is not about big talk, petty party maneuvering, or settling old scores. Politics is about tackling the problems of the masses and working for their future through construction rather than destruction.

The gravest threat to freedom in the Third World is tampering with freedom under the slogan of freedom itself.

Commentary on Reasons for Coup

NC0307132489 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Commentary by Bahiy-al-Din Shu'ayb: "The Inevitable Had To Happen"]

[Text] The military coup which took place last Friday in Sudan and brought down the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and all the democratic, constitutional, legislative, union, local, and news media institutions in the country was the inevitable cure to eradicate the disease which had spread in the body of brotherly Sudan.

It has to be recalled here that the Sudanese Army staged a well-known uprising in April 1985 in response to the unbearable deterioration of conditions in Sudan. The leader of that uprising fulfilled his promise to restore normal political life and hold general elections within 1 year. It was remarkable how the military honored their pledge and handed over authority to the Sudanese political parties which won the elections.

As politicians took power in Sudan, the burden facing the Sudanese Government became daunting and required the greatest efforts and utmost dexterity to handle. The main problems facing the Sudanese Government were the strife in the south and the deteriorating economic situation.

Without going into unnecessary detail, suffice it to say that the Sudanese Government failed in confronting either of those problems. The reason for its failure is that the Sudanese Government was unable to adapt its policies to the task at hand. Combining the use of force with attempts at reconciliation, the government exhausted much of its energy in short-sighted political maneuvers. The resulting picture was one of total chaos in all sectors of public life. The crisis in the south persisted and the economic situation continued to deteriorate, while Sudanese foreign policy was not used to promote the true interests of the country. The combined effect of drought and floods complicated the situation further and 250,000 Sudanese died in the resulting famine. Unabated fighting in the south sent flocks of refugees fleeing to the north of the country, doubling the burden on the flagging economy.

As a result of this desperate situation and inconsistent policies combining democracy mixed with tribal allegiances, the Army issued an ultimatum to the government last February, asking that government either to provide the Army with the necessary financial resources to crush the forces of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in the south or initiate peace negotiations with leaders in the south.

For tactical reasons, the Sudanese Government accepted the Army's ultimatum, forming a new government and announcing its readiness to start peace talks with the south Sudanese leaders. The government, however, took no real measures to end the fighting in the south of the country.

Actually, the Army's first communique was sadly accurate when it described the situation in Sudan prior to the coup as a scene of conflict and political chaos. The communique asserted that the prime minister had wasted the country's time and resources with his inconsistent policies that cost him all vestiges of credibility.

Therefore, the Sudanese Army had to intervene, for the economy was a shambles and, with inflation running at over 80 percent a year, wages were hardly sufficient to purchase the minimum necessities of life.

Naturally, the Sudanese people are the masters of their own will and the judges of the current events in their country. The Sudanese people have a record of a democratic experience worthy of their pride. The Sudanese people will enevitably give their support to those who aim to serve them and protect their rights. We wish the brotherly people of Sudan a period of peace and political and economic stability.

Editorial Supports New Leaders

JN0407160289 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 3 Jul 89 p 6

[Editorial: "Arab Wishes and Sudanese Responsibilites"]

[Text] Out of concern over the unity and interests of fraternal Sudan, the new Sudanese leadership enjoyed an overall Arab welcome. In the latest period, the Sudan had been experiencing a difficult stage, during which the exofficials were busy exchanging accusations, seeking their own purposes at the expense of public interests, and viewing fateful issues so narrowly that the country lost many of its gains and good relations with other countries.

In the coming days, the new officials will clarify the negative results of that stage, which all those who love and care for the Sudan hope will be overcome as soon as

possible. This is necessary so that Sudan can rebuild itself and confront its crises seriously and through clear plans that accomodate the creative capabilities of the Sudanese people and attract the Arab support and assistance, which the Arabs—leaders, governments, and people—have never abandoned in all stages and under all circumstances.

Egypt's recognition of the new Sudanese Government has had an immediate positive impact on both countries at both the Arab and international levels. Egypt, eager as it is to respect the will of the fraternal Sudanese people and their right to choose freely the way of maintaining their sovereignty and realizing their interests, will never abandon its old support for Sudan and its fraternal people in their moves to realize their national goals and ambitions. It very truly hopes that Sudan, through its new leadership, will overcome all the difficulties and negativism of the past.

Libya

JANA Ridicules Transfer of Funds Report

LD3006185689 Tripoli JANA in English 1650 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Tripoli, 30 June, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—JANA's domestic affairs editor ridiculed what was reported that the so called Norman Billy the former member of the U.S. National Security Council claiming that a loan from a Western bank to East Germany was transfered to Libya and was handed over to what he called "terrorist groups." [sentence as received]

The editor said "such claims are the latest inventions of the machine of misinformation and lies which reflects the effect on its operators caused by the secret police fictional stories. One can not but, towards the continuation of such mis-leading method despite its exposure to the world and in particular what was aimed at Great Jamahiriyah, but receive such claims with ridicule and laugh at them and at the people who fabricated them." [sentence as received]

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Envoys Returning From Sudan

LD0507093989 Tripoli JANA in English 1720 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Tripoli, Nasir [July] 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution today received both Lt. Colonel al-Hadi Hamid Jallud and Lt. Colonel Muhammad Mahjub following the accomplishment of the mission the leader assigned them with as envoys to the Revolution Command Council in sisterly Sudan.

U.S. Group Signs Document, Ends Visit

LD0307114189 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Tripoli, 3 Jul (JANA)—A protocol of understanding was signed in Tripoli today between the Libyan Arab Peace and Solidarity Committee and the U.S. Good Offices Committee, which today concluded its 1-week visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The protocol of understanding calls for the continuation of contacts between the two sides with a view to establishing "popular relations," which embody the two sides' desire to strengthen these relations between the two peoples in all economic, social, and cultural fields.

The head of the delegation representing the U.S. Good Offices Committee later said that the members of the delegation and herself were happy with the visit, adding: "We are returning to the United States, taking with us the most beautiful memories to carry on the work for the strengthening of "popular relations" and the elimination of the negative aspects which have characterized these relations for many years."

The chairman of the Libyan Arab Peace and Solidarity Committee expressed the readiness of his committee to continue the dialogue and the contacts in order to convey true information to the U.S. people, who have been misled by Western media opposed to the choices and aspirations of the Libyan Arab people who want to live on their land in total freedom.

Mauritania

New Foreign Minister's Background Viewed

AB0207092889 Paris AFP in French 0732 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Nouakchott, 2 Jul (AFP)—Major Cheikh Ahmed Ould Baba has been appointed minister of foreign affairs in Mauritania, replacing Lieutenant Colonel Sidina Mohamed Ould Sidya, who has been appointed minister of fisheries and maritime economy, according to a presidential decree issued in Nouakchott last night.

The decree also creates a Ministry of Planning and Labor, headed by Mustafa Ould 'Abderahman, who used to be the minister of information. This post is now entrusted to Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, previously high commissioner for employment and resettlement of Mauritanians repatriated from Senegal. Also, the Ministry of Finance and Economy has been changed to Ministry of Finance and the minister, Mohamed Ould Nany, has been retained. The only minister who is leaving the cabinet as part of this reshuffle, is the former minister of fisheries and maritime economy, Dah Ould Cheikh.

The new foreign minister, Mr Ould Baba, was previously director of the Combined Arms Ministry Training School at Atar (northern Mauritania). Considered one of the top officers of the Mauritanian Army, Mr Ould Baba was educated in the United States, where he obtained a doctorate degree in management. Since returning to Mauritania, he has successively held the posts of administrator at the Quartermaster's Office (until 1987), military permanent secretary to the head of state, Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya, and then director general of the Nouakchott Ports Authority.

Mr Ould Baba, who became a member of the Military Committee for National Salvation (CMSN—ruling body in Mauritania) in 1988, is also a member of the consultative committee of the Maghreb Arab Union (UMA, set up last march and grouping Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, and Tunisia).

Sudan

Al-Bashir Declares 1-Month Truce 4 Jul

LD0407222589 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2131 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] A declaration of truce: From the premise of the new spirit which has dominated the country when the sun of the revolution of national salvation had risen, and in order to prepare the suitable climate for the achievement of unity and the removal of disunity and killing among the sons of the one homeland, and in order to achieve peace, Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] for National Salvation declares a truce in the fighting fronts and the arenas of military operations for a month as from 4 July 1989. Thus RCC appeals to everyone who carries weapons to confront the government for political or other reasons all over the country, to lay down these weapons and halt the bloodletting, beseeching God to grant us success in the reaching of peace and security until Sudanese citizens enjoy security and prosperity. Success comes only from God.

By the order of the Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation revolution on 4 July 1989.

[Signed] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, Revolutionary Command Council chairman.

General Amnesty Declaration

LD0407223189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2135 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful: General amnesty declaration:

As peace is one of the subjectives of the national salvation revolution and as the detested war in the southern homeland has yielded nothing except widows and orphans, and as the loser in this war are our good people in the north and the south, and from the Revolutionary Command Council [RCC] for National Salvation's conviction that most of the anguish and wretchedness which Sudan has been enduring are a natural result of this war which consumes the sons of this nation in the south and the north, the RCC is offering a general amnesty to everyone who took up arms for political reasons against the Government of Sudan during the period May 1983 until to the release of this declaration: The law necessary to implement this declaration and the provisions of its implementation will be issued forthwith. Long live Sudan in security, so that peace may prevail in all its regions.

Garang Invited for Talks

NC0407174889 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Jul (MENA)—General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council for National Salvation in Sudan, has issued an invitation to Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebel movement in southern Sudan, to visit Khartoum for talks aimed at ending the war in the south.

In a press interview published today, Al-Bashir said that this invitation displays the goodwill of the new leadership and its willingness to cooperate to resolve the problem. Al-Bashir said that he is willing to hold negotiations with any of his opponents if they are ready to lay down their arms.

RCC Contacts Rebels

NC0407193089 Paris AFP in English 1918 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Cairo, July 4 [AFP]—The military junta in Sudan is in contact with representatives of the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and expects results within 48 hours, one of the new regime's members said Tuesday.

In a telephone interview with AFP here, Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad al-Amin Khalifah Yunus said that "contacts and moves are currently taking place and the results will be known in two days."

The Egyptian MENA news agency had earlier reported that Sudan's new military leader, Lieutenant-General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, has invited SPLA leader Colonel John Garang to Khartoum for talks.

The SPLA has fought a 6-year war to oppose Khartoum-inspired Muslim domination of the Christian and animist south.

Lt.-Col. Yunus went on to deny reports carried by a Saudi newspaper which said that deposed Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi had escaped to Darfur Province, in the west of the country.

"Mr al-Mahdi has not left the capital," he said.

The curfew imposed on Wad Madani, the second largest town in the country, is a "preventive measure, similar to one taken in Khartoum," the officer also said.

"There have been no incidents in Wad Madani, where the people have given full backing to the revolution," he added.

Meanwhile, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met Tuesday with two representatives of the new Sudanese regime, the Libyan JANA news agency reported.

Colonel al-Hadi Jallud and Colonel Muhammad Mahjub met with the Libyan leader "in line with a mission given to them by General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir," JANA added.

Gen al-Bashir has said that Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Libya all back his coup.

Al-Bashir Cited on Negotiations

NC0407070989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Jul (MENA)—Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] for National Salvation in Sudan, has stated that a committee has been formed by members of the RCC and some specialists to prepare "the declaration of peace" which will be issued soon on the problem of south Sudan.

In an interview published by the Abu-Dhabi-based newspaper AL-ITTIHAD today, he said that as military men, he and his colleagues are best qualified to negotiate with the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement [SPLM] since our views are closer to the SPLM leadership because they are fighters like us and we were colleagues at one time.

Lt Gen al-Bashir added that the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum has assured him of continued U.S. support for Sudan and also promised that he will work to change the U.S. Administration's position on not extending assistance to any regime that comes to power through a military coup. He noted that the U.S. ambassador personally told him that he had witnessed what had gone on in Sudan during the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and that he is convinced that what took place was inevitable.

The RCC chairman stressed that the present revolution command emerged not to establish military rule forever, but to save the country and that it will look for popular participation through the local area committees at first and then promote these committees citywide and then provincewide and end with a nationwide council. He added that the form this council will take will develop through experience and official and popular practice.

He said that the movement that led to the national salvation revolution goes back to 1971 and the end of former President Ja'far Numayri's era and that it was behind the popular uprising in April 1985. He added that the movement decided to seize power last Friday after it became apparent that the former military command had failed to follow up in implementing the Armed Forces' memorandum to Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government.

Lt Gen al-Bashir revealed that the movement had decided on 22 June as the zero hour to seize power, but this was delayed for 1 week as a result of the announcement about the exposure of an alleged coup a short time before zero hour.

He also said that the issue of Islamic shari'a in Sudan has become a big and sensitive one and that it will be an issue in the peace negotiations. He added: This issue will be considered as settled if we can resolve it in the negotiations. Otherwise, it will be submitted to a popular referendum.

'Direct Contacts' With Rebels

LD0507113789 Khartoum SUNA in English 0936 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, July 5 (SUNA)—The Armed Forces newspaper today revealed that direct contacts were carried out between the leaders of the National Salvation Revolutionary Council and the rebel movement of Col John Garang. The paper said the rebel movement had expressed readiness to receive a delegation from the Revolutionary Council in Addis Ababa. The daily said the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad [al-Bashir], met here yesterday with the Ethiopian ambassador to here and told him, the ambassador, [of] the Council's intention to hold a direct meeting with the rebel movement.

Addis Ababa Meeting Slated

LD0507133689 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Lieutenant-General 'Umar al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC], has announced that a delegation of the RCC will leave for Addis Ababa tomorrow to meet with the Garang movement in order to discuss how to solve the problem of the south and to arrive at the negotiating table. His Excellency said in an interview with U.S. television that the revolution is serious about solving the problem of the south in a peaceful manner and that it has declared a general amnesty for those carrying weapons and a ceasefire for 1 month.

Regarding the failure of democratic systems in the Sudan, His Excellency said that sectarianism has played a fundamental role in conspiring against democracy since Sudan's independence. He pointed out that the practices of sectarianism—especially during the previous democracy—played a fundamental role in the corruption of the regime. Lt Gen 'Umar al-Bashir pointed out that the Sudanese people have totally rejected the government of Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. His Excellency reaffirmed that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has not left Khartoum, and it is expected that he will give himself up during the next few days.

Regarding the party militias, His Excellency said the militias are a party matter and there are no militias except a small number to protect individuals and houses. With regard to the presence of [former president] Numayri in Egypt, the RCC chairman said that this does not constitute a hindrance to Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Numayri on Contacts With Army Prior to Coup

JN0407164289 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Kuwait, July 4 (GNA)—Former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri said that he knew leaders of the recent bloodless military coup in his country and he fully supports them.

In an interview with Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA' published here Tuesday, the ousted president denied any role in the foiled June 18th military coup in Sudan but said he had phoned the Sudanese military command a week prior to June 30th coup asking it to intervene in the terrible situation the country was facing.

On Monday, leader of the latest coup General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir had denied existance of any relation between the Revolution Command Council and the ousted Numayri, stressing that Numayri's era was coupled with many mistakes that did a great harm to the country.

He advised the new Sudanese leadership to maintain its unity, launch political, economic and social reforms, seek an end to "civil wars in south and west Sudan" and beware of the communists' sabotage and sectarian plots in order to ensure its continuity.

Numayri Support Cable

JN0407162089 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Jul 89 p 30

[Text] Cairo, AL-ANBA'—Former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has broken the silence that he observed during the past 3 days following the military coup in Khartoum, which toppled Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government. Yesterday morning, he issued a statement that he said was cabled to the new Sudanese leaders. This came to confirm the report published by AL-ANBA' yesterday in the column "Only God Knows for Sure." In this statement, Numayri declares his full support for the new leaders and describes his political opponents who toppled him and assumed power in 1985 as reactionary and sectarian forces that have torn apart the nation, divided Sudan, and created disunity within the people's ranks.

AL-ANBA' has obtained a copy of the full text of Numayri's statement and publishes below a verbatim rendering of the text of the statement.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. God says: "If God helps you, none can overcome you." [part of a Koranic verse]

Brother Staff Brigadier General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] for Salvation;

Brother esteemed RCC members;

Brother comrades-in-arms;

I salute you with the greetings of honorable revolutionaries and salute through you the genius and giant Sudanese people.

Brother honorable strugglers;

I have been pleased by your daring, patriotic, and zealous confrontation of the reactionary, sectarian, and partisan forces that have ripped the nation apart, divided Sudan, created disunity within the people's ranks, undermined its prestige amongst the community of nations, mortgaged to agents its pride and dignity, and plundered its wealth through corruption and favoritism. All these things were a heavy burden exacerbating the citizen's misery and pains.

This couragous confrontation of yours is not alien to the character of the Armed Forces, which is the protective womb safeguarding the nation and whose giving in defense of the homeland's territory and land is without limits. This is attributed to the national composition of the Armed Forces and to their sublime mission of protecting the homeland, its population, its borders, and its social and moral heritage. The Armed Forces represent the rock against which all attempts of conspiracy and treason are crushed.

I declare my full support for the daring steps that you have taken within the framework of commitment and not trusteeship. I am here referring to a comprehensive commitment to all national Sudanese issues and to efforts to attain its unity and integrity. I am also referring to the commitment to the Armed Forces and to faith in its unity, cohesion, and pioneering role in leading the revolution in Sudan.

Reference is also being made to commitment to the revolution and to faith that the path of revolution is the one conducive to Sudan's development and prosperity. Reference here is made to the revolution against all forms of sectarianism and to parties that turned Sudan into factions and sects, elevating and humiliating those whom they wish. I am here talking about revolution against parties that stoked the fire of the civil war; revived tribal and racist sentiments in Sudan; and sowed the seeds of sedition, hatred, and repugnance within the ranks of one and the same people with the aim of creating a disunited nation.

The parties imposed themselves as trustees over Sudan. Thus, they secured total control over its resources, wasted its riches, and distributed the leftovers among partisans and beneficiaries. Consequently, the Sudanese

people have gone through hard times. They asked God to deliver them and pinned their hopes on their Armed Forces, which used to drive away their worries whenever they were in trouble.

Here you are taking a blessed step on the long and thorny revolutionary path on which no support can be attained except through a genuine faith in God, in the unity of this esteemed people, and in the unity of all groups making up this people.

The partisans as well as the forces of reaction, agentry, and sectarianism will not give up the gains that they have made at the expense of the people's sweat. As has been their custom, they will seek to conspire against the revolution and make it retreat. Only your unity, cohesion, and the closure of all loopholes through which the odor of treason and conspiracy might filter can abort these evil dreams and nip them in the bud. Only your firmness and resolve can pluck out the pockets of mercenariness and agentry.

Forge ahead; may God help your efforts succeed and make your steps wise ones. Long live Sudan as a free, independent, and unified homeland! Long live the Sudanese Armed Forces as a spear for its revolution and a shield for the homeland! God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you!

[Signed] Your brother, Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri

Anyanya-II Pledges Support for Al-Bashir

LD0107204289 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1703 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the revolutionary leadership council for National Salvation, had a meeting this afternoon with a delegation from the Anyanya-II Movement. The meeting took place in his office at the General Command. The delegation assured the chairman of their support for the revolution and said that they would cooperate with the Armed Forces. They stressed that their relations with the Armed Forces were those of people sharing a common trench. The leader of the revolution expressed gratitude to the delegation for these feelings and confirmed that the People's Armed Forces would cooperate with Anyanya-II.

Anyanya-II Comments on Coup

LD0207230589 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic 1411 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Brothers and sisters of the south, sons of all of Sudan: This is National Unity Radio from Khartoum. Muhammad Chuol greets you and all the fighters in the various military operational zones.

Today we have won a victory over the remnants of sectarianism and backwardness, who have starved us for the last 4 years. [passage omitted]

Today's [as heard] victory is a great one. For 4 solid years we have lived under the hateful rule of sectarianism and factionalism, which led to the deterioration of affairs. It was, therefore, incumbent upon the Armed Forces to shoulder their historic responsibility in order to uphold the independence of Sudan and the dignity of its people. Prompted by patriotism, the Armed Forces brought about this change dictated by objective circumstances.

The sons of the south have been displaced and exterminated by war, due to the betrayal by those mercenaries and outlaws who are challenging the will of the great Sudanese people. Today, brothers, one of your sons, Brig Gen 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, won a victory for you. This man is well known to Anyanya-II forces in Mayom as the commander of the Mayom operation. I tell my brothers in Anyanya-II: This is the same brave commander and hero who knows the south and its people. He is the very man who fought for the unity and independence of Sudan. His victory today is a victory for all Sudanese. It came when we had lost hope in how to go about our affairs. The parties were fighting among themselves to make petty gains, without considering the welfare of their citizens in the various regions of the Sudan.

The war in the south has reached a stage in which the puppet rebel movement is trying to please its masters by creating confusion and disunity in Sudan. Meanwhile, the dispute in western Sudan between our Arab and Fur people is leading to a tribal war. These problems did not attract the attention of the parties.

Because of all this, brother citizens, the Armed Forces stepped in. This is a revolution of national salvation for a united and independent Sudan. We salute the Sudanese Armed Forces. We in Anyanya-II stand by the Sudanese Armed Forces since they are national forces fighting the mercenaries and the elements of betrayal. We tell the great Sudanese people that, today, the Armed Forces have brought you a revolution of national salvation, with the intention of salvaging what can be salvaged. [passage omitted]

As we salute the leaders of national salvation, we call on our brothers on the other side to be patriots and come back to Sudan, so that we can build a great Sudan. We remind them that the instruments of war have now reached every village and every region in the south. The war must be stopped now under the umbrella of the national salvation revolution led by Brig Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir.

We say the following to the other side, the rebellious, agent forces of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army. Now is the chance for you to lay down your arms and join your brothers in the Sudanese Armed Forces. This is a big chance that will allow you to live in peace and

harmony. We say the challenge is to build the homeland, not destroy it. The challenge now is to stand by the national salvation revolution which came to rescue every citizen in this country, to do away with economic, social, and political malaise. [passage omitted]

Officials Arrested in Coup Listed

LD0207151889 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Staff Brigadier General 'Uthman Ahmad Hasan, member of the revolutionary leadership council and political committee chairman today made statements to the official media in which he affirmed the revolution's concern for reform and development. He said: We are seeking to save Sudan from the devastation which it suffered under the defunct regime.

He pointed out that in the coming days, kings and presidents of fraternal and friendly countries will be contacted. He said that the first stage will cover Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Libya, and Chad, while the second stage will cover the Gulf countries and Iraq and the third stage will cover the neighboring countries—Kenya, Uganda, and the Central African Republic. He said that these contacts will begin at the earliest possible opportunity.

He said that an Egyptian delegation led by Amin Nammar, the minister of presidential affairs, is due to arrive in Khartoum this evening.

Staff Brig Gen 'Uthman Ahmad Hassan affirmed that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has affirmed its support for Sudan in the present stage and that the Libyan leadership has affirmed its support for Sudan.

He affirmed the nationalist character of the revolution and that it has no partisan, racist or poltical orientation, and that the nationalist character of the revolution is evident from the unanimity in which the revolution was staged.

He pointed out that the security forces have arrested: Idriss al-Banna [member of the State Council and of the al-Ummah Party]; Pacifico Lado Lolik [former member of the Sudan Africa People's Congress]; 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din [secretary general of the al-Ummah Party and member of the State Council]; 'Umar Nur al-Da'im [minister of finance and economic planning]; Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani [chairman of the Democratic Unionist Party]; Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi [attorney and general minister of justice and secretary general of the National Islamic Front]; Muhammed Ibrahim Nuqd [secretary general of the Communist Party]; Ahmad 'Abd-al-Rahman Muhammad [minister of social welfare and refugees affairs]; Ibrahim al-Sinusi; Ahmad al-Husayn [first deputy prime minister and foreign minister]; Al-Fatih Abdun [former commissioner of Khartoum]; Mubarak 'Uthman Rahmah [minister of defense]; Khalid Farah 'Abd-al-Rahman; Fadallah Burma Nasir [minister of transport and communications]; 'Uthman 'Umar; Ahmad Sad 'Umar [minister of state for Republican Palace affairs]; Al-Tijani al-Tayyib Ibrahim [minister of state and Communist Party member]; Eng Mahmud Muhammad Bashir Jammaa [minister of irrigation and water resources]; and Nasr al-Din al-Hadi.

The Revolutionary Command Council appealed to the citizens to give information about the leaders of parties that have not been arrested yet.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly Escapes Country in Taxi

NC0407144489 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Citing well-informed sources in Khartoum, the newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT said that former Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was able to leave Sudan in a taxi.

Al-Bashir Cited on Relations With Egypt

JN0407154689 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 3 Jul 89 p 1, 10

[Excerpts] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, leader of the National Salvation Revolution in Sudan, has declared that the Revolution Command Council [RCC] has visualized a new scheme for relations between Egypt and Sudan with the aim of unifying the Nile valley, since this is a popular demand of the Sudanese and Egyptian masses. He affirmed that Egypt is part of Sudan just as Sudan is part of Egypt. The interests of each is bound to those of the other.

The leader of the Sudanese revolution said in the first news interview broadcast outside Sudan since the National Salvation Revolution: We regret the recent deterioration of Egyptian-Sudanese relations at the hands of those loathesome people who destroyed and ravaged these relations.

Lt Gen 'Umar al-Bashir added in his exclusive telephone interview with AL-AHRAM by Mahmud Murad that he had received a message from President Husni Mubarak the day before. He said: President Mubarak's and the Egyptian people's stands were not surprising or strange to us because we know the extent of Egypt's and its president's faithfulness to Sudan and its people. [passage omitted]

The leader of the Sudanese revolution said he will work toward solving the issue of the south based on the fact that the proposed first choice is peace through dialogue. However, no contacts have taken place so far. [passage omitted]

The leader of the revolution said that a cabinet will be formed during the next 2 or 3 days. Some changes are expected in diplomatic missions abroad after the cabinet is formed.

The leader concluded his statements to AL-AHRAM saying that through AL-AHRAM he sends a message of love and appreciation to President Mubarak and the Egyptian people and media men. He also sends a message to the Sudanese brothers abroad to set their minds at ease over the calm situation. He asks them to rally round the revolution, discard rumors, and cooperate for the benefit of the nation, where all military and civilian sectors have agreed to support the salvation revolution. [passage omitted]

RCC member Colonel Faysal Madani said in a telephone interview that the RCC has decided to establish direct contacts with Arab and African countries to explain the revolution's program, policies, and current situation in Sudan.

He said that they will send delegations headed by RCC members to meet the kings and heads of state. He pointed out that these visits will start with the visit of a Sudanese delegation to Cairo in the coming days headed by one of the RCC members. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen al-Bashir affirmed that it is not easy for Sudan to lose its friends. It is also unacceptable that it lose its dearest brothers such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and the other Arab and African brothers. He affirmed anew that the revolution came about in the first place to eliminate the corruption created by the former parties. There is no idea of retrieving the parties. [passage omitted]

Answering a question on the southern problem, Lt Gen 'Umar al-Bashir affirmed that the Sudanese Armed Forces are the party harmed the most by the continuing war in the south. [passage omitted]

Col Faysal Madani affirmed in statements to AL-AHRAM's correspondent that they have actually arrested all Sudanese State Council members except for State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani, who was abroad, and Al-Mirghani al-Nasri, who is in Germany. He pointed out that former Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and his nephew former Interior Minister Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi have managed to escape along with a number of cadres from the al-Ummah Party such as Security Advisor 'Abd-al-Rahman Faraj and some guards from the militias. He affirmed that their escape does not pose any danger at all. The search continues for the escapees in Khartoum, Omdurman, and Jazirat Aba in the western province, especially since there are conjectures that they might seek refuge in a neighboring state.

During a telephone interview held by AL-AHRAM with Khartoum, some sources said that the security authorities had found a number of leaflets in the streets of the capital issued by the al-Ummah Party and the Sudanese Communist Party condemning the revolution.

Colonel Madani said that the security organ and the general prosecutor have started investigations of the former ministers and officials. He affirmed that whoever is proved guilty will be tried before the civil courts. Whoever is proved innocent will be released immediately. The investigations taking place now in full secrecy include former ministers and officials as well as party leaders. Col Madani said that Sudanese papers will not be published until a new constitution, which is now being worked on, has been formulated. This will organize the issuance of the papers, the licenses, and finances so that they will not become tools of foreign sides. [passage omitted]

Al-Bashir on Political Plans, Al-Mahdi's Escape

LD0507095989 Kuwait KUNA in English 0854 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 5 (KUNA)—The chairman of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council, General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, was quoted as saying in an interview Wednesday that the officers who made the coup last week will give up power "as soon as we feel that our people are able to elect their real representatives and to take correct decision away from the guardianship of parties and sectarianism." In an interview with "AL-ITTIHAD" newspaper, Gen al-Bashir stressed that the new leadership has no intention to rule for a long time, but it has come to elevate the morale or the Sudanese people and to lead it to utilize its huge material and human resources.

He also said that he does not want a return to the vicious circle of a military rule to be followed by party rule then military takeover again which has been the case over the past 33 years.

Al-Bashir disclosed that former Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi was not arrested because he was in a wedding party when the coup took place, and he succeeded to escape because he was informed that there was a force waiting for him outside.

Al-Bashir also spoke about his plans to end the long crisis between the north and the south in Sudan and said he aims at merging the southern and northern Sudanese in one nation.

Egyptian Envoy Expresses Support to Al-Bashir

LD0507133789 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council [RCC] for National Salvation, met this afternoon with His Excellency Muhammad Takiy al-Din al-Shirbini, the ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt, in Khartoum. His Excellency stated that he had reviewed bilateral relations with Lt Gen 'Umar al-Bashir, and he affirmed to the chairman of the RCC the support of the

Egyptian Government and people for the Sudanese people's choice, for the revolution, and their readiness to continue cooperation and support in order to achieve in Sudan stability, national integrity, and its people's prosperity. He added: We in Egypt are confident that the revolution will achieve all Sudanese people's aspirations.

Gulf State Diplomats Briefed on Situation

LD0407211689 Khartoum SUNA in English 1719 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, July 4 (SUNA)—President of the National Salvation Revolutionary Council (NSRC) Gen. 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir today briefed separately the ambassador of the [United] Arab Emirates, Qatari charge d'affaires and Kuwaiti charge d'affaires on the causes that pushed the Armed Forces to seize power in the country.

The ambassador of the United Arab Emirates [UAE] said in a press statement following the encounters that he was briefed on future orientations of the Revolutionary Council in the Arab, African and world arena.

The UAE diplomat said his country deals with Sudan as a whole and not with persons, adding that what concerns his country is the unity, security and stability of Sudan.

The Qatari charge d'affaires said his country supported and is still supporting Sudan and leaders of the Revolutionary Council in the Sudan look for their Qatari brothers' support during the present circumstances.

The Kuwaiti charge d'affairs said he understood the causes that made the Army to seize power and stressed his country's support to Sudan.

Al-Bashir Suspends Diplomatic Passports

LD0407205489 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The Revolution Command Council for National Salvation issued Decision No 21 of 1989.

In conformity with Articles 4 and 5 of the first Constitutional Decree of 1989, I issue the following decision:

All Sudanese diplimatic passports issued before 30 June 1989 are suspended, except the Sudanese diplomatic passports belonging to Sudanese diplomats working at the Foreign Ministry and the international organizations.

The Foreign Ministry and the Passport Department must implement this decision.

On order of the Revolution Command Council for National Salvation. Issued and signed by it on 4 July 1989.

[signed] Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

Curfew Hour Reduction in Khartoum Announced

LD0507135689 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] The higher security and operations committee has issued the following decision:

It has been decided to reduce the curfew hours to become effective from 1900 and until 0430 within the boundaries of the central military region—the municipality of Khartoum—as of tomorrow, Thursday, 6 July.

Depositing of Foreign Currency Ordered

NC0307205489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2019 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Jul (MENA)—Navy Staff Colonel Salah-al-Din Ahmad Karrar, member of the Sudanese Revolution Command Council and head of the Economic Committee, today called on all foreign currency dealers and the citizens to deposit all the foreign currency in their possession within 7 days from today. Col Karrar warned that anyone found with foreign currency in his possession after this period will be brought to trial before military courts, which will be established especially for this purpose in accordance with the emergency laws; sentenced to death, and the currency will be confiscated.

Col Karrar affirmed that intensive searches will be made after the 7-day grace period to end the illegal foreign currency dealings in the country. He noted that commercial banks will receive foreign currency deposits from the merchants and citizens on the basis of the exchange rate which is set daily.

Warning Issued

LD0307170689 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] We have received the following communique from the chairman of the Economic Commission:

All money traders and dealers and citizens are requested to go to commercial banks to deposit all the foreign currency in their possession within the next 7 days starting from today, 3 July 1989.

The commercial banks will take all the currency, applying the method in force at present without asking for documents of evidence and according to the rate of exchange fixed daily by the commission on the free market. After the 1-week deadline, anyone found in possesson of any foreign currency which they failed to deposit or declare will be liable to legal prosecution before the military courts, which will be set up speciallyfor this purpose in accordance with the provisions of the emergency law. Penalties include capital punishment, loss of rights, and confiscation of property.

Intensive and continuous campaigns of inspection will be carried out to end the illegal dealing in foreign currency which is operating through unofficial channels.

Economic Committee Clarification

LD0307214989 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 2102 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the following clarification: Revolutional Command Council for National Salvation, Economic Committee, 3 July 1989.

Clarification:

1. The Economic Committee formed in accordance with Resolution No 10 from the Revolution Command Council for National Salvation would like to issue the following clarification:
a. The decision to freeze accounts of organizations at commercial banks which was issued 2 days ago, was a preventive decision, it was normal and necessary during the 1st day of the eruption of the revolution. It was meant to prevent dealing in accounts of parties and trade unions by individuals, and to guarantee the safety of these accounts by the state.

b. Now that the desired aim has been achieved, instructions have been issued to the Bank of Sudan and commercial banks to resume their normal business without harming the accounts of other sides.

2. The governors of the regions should respect this in accordance with the Bank of Sudan bulletin issued today. Thank you.

[Signed] Staff Brigadier General Salah Ahmad Muhammad Karrar, chairman of the Economic Committee, Revolution Command Council for National Salvation.

Bahrain

Australia's Hawke Arrives in Manama 2 Jul

JN0207150589 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Manama, 2 Jul (WAKH)—Australia's Prime Minister Bob Hawke has arrived in Manama from Budapest on a brief visit to Bahrain.

On hand to welcome him were His Highness Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah and senior civil and military officers.

Hawke is to hold talks on bilateral relations and explore ways to boost them in all spheres. He will also discuss Arab and international developments.

Meets Amir, Others

JN0207173589 Manama WAKH in English 1620 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Manama, July 2 (GNA)—H.H. [His Highness] the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh Isa Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah received this evening the Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his accompanying delegation currently visiting Bahrain.

H.H. the Amir held a meeting with the Australian prime minister. The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammed Ibn-Salman Al Khalifah, Bahrain Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammed Ibn-Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad Ibn-Khalifah Al Khalifah, Minister of Development and Industry and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi, Assistant undersecretary for Immigration and Passport Affairs Shaykh 'Ali Ibn-Khalifah Al Khalifah and the Director of the Prime Minister's Office Muhammed Ibrahim al-Mutawwa'.

The delegation accompanying the Australian prime minister and Australian Ambassador to Bahrain Alexander James also took part in the meeting.

Kuwait

Finance Minister on Increase in State Revenues

LD0307202789 Kuwait KUNA in English 1532 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Kuwait, July 3 (KUNA)—Finance Minister Jasim al- Kharafi Monday attributed the increase in state revenues during fiscal 1989-90 over last year to Kuwait's raising its daily oil output to 1.35 million barrel [words indistinct] sale of oil byproducts.

The minister also denied any cut in the country defense budget because of end of armed hostilities in the Gulf region, adding, 'this budget is increased because it is not tied to the (Iran-Iraq) war but rather to the state policy of providing necessary protection to the country.'

Introducing the new fiscal budget, al-Kharafi told a press conference here today that oil revenues are estimated at KD [Kuwait dollars] 1.942 billion (KD is nearly 3.4 U.S. dollars) while non-oil revenues are projected at KD 288.5 million, up by KD 176.5 (?million over) last year.

On the expected increase in non-oil revenues, by about KD 23.5 million, [figure as received] Al-Kharafi said it is a natural result of the additional [word indistinct] fees collected against telephone, electricity and water and transit shipments brought about by development of the [word indistinct] and trade sectors in the country.

Speaking of the expenditures in the new budget, the official underlined the government's continued spending on services offered to the public and development of those services. He remarked, in this concern, that 'rationalisation does not only mean cutting down expenditure but also making sure that public spending is made in the right place and for optimum use.' [passage omitted]

Referring to security and judicial aspects given utmost important by the state, the finance minister said the first chapter includes strengthening of the security organ of each of the Interior Ministry and the National Guard as well as the judiciary and state prosecution by creating new job opportunities. [passage omitted]

Miscellaneous expenditures and transferable payments in the new budget are estimated at KD 1350 million, a rise of 7 percent over last year.

These are to cover the write-off of housing loans by the credit and savings bank, increased assistance to poor families and social care centres as well as additional expenses by the Defense Ministry, the Kuwait University, the national housing authority, the public authority for applied education and training and the public authority for agricultural affairs and fisheries.

Al-Kharafi expected that actual deficit in this year's fiscal budget would be less than projected, adding this depends on concerted efforts to rationalize, cut down expenses and optimum utilisation of state resources.

Oman

Qabus Congratulates Sudan Coup Leader

JN0307141289 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus has cabled congratulations to Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir, chairman of the Sudanese Revolutionary Command Council, to mark his assumption of power.

The cable said: Your Excellency, Lieutenant General 'Umar Hasan al-Bashir: I take pleasure in congratulating you on assuming power in your fraternal country. We wish you success in consolidating national unity in all parts of Sudan and asserting state sovereignty over all the country's national soil. We are closely following your efforts to improve the country's economy and the Sudanese people's standard of living. We support your efforts and wish you every success

[signed] Qabus Bin-Sa'id

Warship Commissioned Into Navy 2 Jul
JN0207190389 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Muscat, July (GNA)—A Sultani 'Masandam' warship was put into commission in the Sultani naval forces today, Radio Muscat said.

A special ceremony was held here today on the occasion and Deputy Premier for Defense Affairs Fahr Ibn-Taymur inspected the warhip's various sections.

Ibn-Taymur also inspected utilities of Sultan Ibn-Ahmad naval base at which the ceremony was held.

PDRY

Diplomatic Relations With Bolivia Established
EA0107173289 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Summary] The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] and Bolivia have decided to establish diplomatic relations with effect from today and agreed to appoint non-resident ambassadors as soon as possible. A joint communique to this effect was signed at UN Headquarters in New York today for the PDRY by Abdullah Salih al-Ashtal, the permanent delegate to the United Nations and for Bolivia by (Ojo Navajak), Bolivia's permanent UN delegate.

Council of Ministers Chairman Meets USSR Envoy
EA0407074089 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, had a meeting in his office this afternoon with Comrade Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in Aden.

The prime minister expressed his deep appreciation of the development of the friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and the USSR. He said these relations would continue to develop to embrace trade, culture, art, and science, serving the higher interests of the peoples of the two friendly countries and reflecting the warm friendship between them. The prime minister rated highly the successful internationalist support being given by the Soviet Government and people to our country, saying that they had always stood by our people in their struggle.

The two discussed bilateral relations and ways of developing and extending them. They also discussed Arab and international matters of common interest.

The comrade ambassador expressed his appreciation of the relations between the two countries and his pleasure at the economic and social transformations taking place in Democratic Yemen in the interests of the Yemeni workers.

North, South Yemeni Interior Ministers End Talks
JN3006130989 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Talks between the interior ministries of the two parts of the homeland concluded last night in Aden under the leadership of Dr 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat, interior minister and Standing Committee member, and Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, deputy prime minister, and interior minister in the southern part of the homeland.

The concluding session of the talks included signing the minutes of the meeting. These include affirming the participation of the joint technical committee, which constitutes [words indistinct] of the two parts in defining the mutual points between the two parts as soon as possible, as well as other issues included on the agenda of the meeting.

Saudi Arabia

AL-YAWM Attacks Iranian 'Allegations' Over Hajj
JN0207165989 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 1 Jul 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Tehran Rulers' Allegations"]

[Text] In order to justify the Tehran rulers' failure to reach an agreement on the Muslims' unanimity over the issue of the number of pilgrims, the media in Tehran direct their prejudiced propaganda campaigns against the Kingdom during this season in which pilgrims carry out this religious duty in an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

The Tehran rulers' timing of their propaganda campaigns with the approachment of the Hajj season is clear proof of the evil intentions which aim to create sedition and stir trouble. This is the reason behind the intransigent Iranian stand. They do not care about the number of pilgrims because this is only an excuse. What they care about is to transform the Hajj season into an occasion to stir seditions and hamper the Hajj rituals—a thing that cannot be accepted by Muslims under any circumstances.

The allegations which Tehran rulers make against the Kingdom and its leaders have reached the level of fabricating alleged data resulting from alleged seminars, which only exist in the minds of those whose heads are full of hatred and ignorance. They found these allegations to justify their stands before the Iranian Muslim peoples who were afflicted by them.

Their obstruction of one of Islam's pillars by insisting on refusing to determine the pilgrims' quota, which was unanimously approved by the Muslim world during the Islamic states foreign minister's conference that was held last year in Amman, is a stand on which the religion has a ruling. Muslim ulema must expose this Iranian attitude toward one of Islam's pillars.

Saudi media have adhered to the supreme directives made by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques to refrain from responding to the Iranian allegations. But, Tehran rulers have gone too far in their evil, as if they have forgotten that Saudi media, with different means at its disposal, are more honest and capable of spreading the facts and revealing things.

No matter how hard Tehran rulers try to harm the Kingdom, the Muslims' confidence in it cannot be influenced by these allegations which will only bring a devastating failure to their rulers.

Crown Prince, Minister Receive Iraqi Oil Minister

JN0407194489 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah Ibn-'Abd-al-'Aziz today received Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, currently visiting the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. They reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries.

The oil minister also met with his Saudi counterpart, Hisham Nazir, in Jeddah today. Riyadh radio said the two ministers reviewed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the field of oil and the outcome of the latest OPEC meeting held in Vienna at the beginning of June.

Cabinet Reviews International Developments

LD0307200889 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 3 Jul (SPA)—His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah Ibn-'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, viceroy of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, chaired the meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Al-Salam Palace in Jeddah today.

Following the meeting, His Excellency 'Ali al-Sha'ir, Minister of Information, told SPA that the council, with His Royal Highness' guidance, at the beginning of today's meeting reviewed the whole of the political and information reports revolving around current topics in the Arab scene and followed up all that had been issued by official circles, through information media, on the various topics to which the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia pays utmost attention. Foremost of these are the efforts and the intensified contacts being currently undertaken by the Foreign Ministers Committee commissioned by the Supreme Tripartite Arab Committee which has been authorized by the Casablanca Arab Summit to find a suitable solution to the Lebanese crisis. In this respect the council has expressed its deep satisfaction with Baghdad's much appreciated response and Damascus' good and tangible readiness to consolidate the Arab Committee's efforts toward the anticipated solution. The Council also reviewed developments in the Palestinian problem and the latest developments in the Afghan problem during the last few days.

Concerning the latest situation in Sudan, the Council has expressed its most sincere wishes that the new military leadership, led by Lt Gen 'Umar Hasan Ahmad al-Bashir, will bring security, prosperity, and progress to Sudan and its brotherly people. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

President Receives Al-Qadhdhafi's Envoy, Message

JN0507104889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Jul (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Zayid Bin-Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates [UAE], has received a message from Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message deals with the current situation in the Arab World and the efforts the Libyan leader is exerting to achieve rapprochement among brothers and to bolster Arab solidarity.

Libyan leader's envoy Muhammad Bashir al-Mughayribi conveyed the message when Shaykh Zayid received him here today.

During the meeting, Shaykh Zayid expressed his satisfaction with the contents of the message and with the Libyan leader's recent initiatives on clearing the atmosphere with his brothers. Shaykh Zayid wished the Libyan leader success in his efforts to reinforce joint Arab action and to achieve Arab rapprochement and solidarity.

Attending the meeting were His Highness Shaykh Sa'ud Bin-Rashid al-Mu'alla, heir apparent and deputy ruler of Umm al-Quwayn; Shaykh Tahnun Bin-Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, Abu Dhabi ruler's representative in the eastern region; Shaykh Surur Bin-Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, head of the president's office; and a number of ministers.

Minister Announces Production of AWACS

JN0307180189 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)—Iraq today scored a major military achievement by manufacturing an early warning aircraft with a rotating dish—Airborne Warning And Control System [AWACS].

Husayn Kamil Hasan, minister of industry and military industrialization announced in a cable he sent tonight to President Saddam Husayn: This sophisticated aircraft was successfully tested at 0650 today.

Minister Cables Saddam on Production of AWACS

JN0307193389 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jul 89

["Text" of cable to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn signed by Minister of Industry and Military Industrialization Husayn Kamis Hasan on the testing of the Airborne Warning And Control System—AWACS—on 3 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: And say: "Work (righteousness): Soon will God observe your work, and his Apostle, and the believers." [Koranic verses; parentheses from Koran] Mr President, leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect you: Your hardworking military industrialization men today accomplished the AWACS project. A series of tests showing full success ended at 0600 on 3 July 1989, corresponding to 30 Thu al-Qa'dah 1409 Hegira. Thus, these men enhanced the defensive capability of great Iraq, inspiring their determination from the guidance of Your Excellency and your unlimited support for the building of our great Iraq.

Sir President Leader: Accurate and comprehensive scientific data organically related to a number of sciences involving modern technology has been used to make designs with the most modern specifications to meet technical and logistic requirements. This was followed by extensive tests in a wind tunnel as well as actual and assimilatory tests to ensure the success of the project. A number of military industrialization scientists headed and supervised by Lieutenant General Dr Engineer 'Amir Muhammad Rashid have worked tirelessly day and night to accomplish this wonderful achivement in a record time and at little cost compared to the many years that took the superpowers to accomplish such a project and the heavy cost they paid for it.

It should be mentioned that many developed countries have avoided such projects because of the scientific dilemmas and various complications involving many sciences.

My great leader: This project secures defensive capabilities at the era of victory and peace, which was achieved and is flourishing under your leadership. Through this project, it is possible to detect enemy fighter planes hundreds of kilometers away, and at all altitudes, including very low ones.

As we bring you, the great Iraqi people, and our nation this glad tiding, we pledge to you, in the name of the hardworking military industrialization men, that we will remain your faithful soldiers, leading the ranks to make other great achievements, about which we will be honored to inform Your Excellency, to support our giant march under your valiant banner.

May God grant long life for the great Iraqi people and their great leader, President Saddam Husayn. God grant us success.

[Signed] Husayn Kamil Hasan, minister of industry and military industrialization

Newly Manufactured Aircraft Named After Khayrallah

JN0307193789 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] President leader Saddam Husayn has given his orders to name the Iraqi advanced warning aircraft 'Adnan 1, in commemoration of the late Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah.

Daily Warns Against Israeli 'Aggression'

JN0507111289 Baghdad INA in English 1030 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, July 5, INA—The Iraqi AL-THAWRAH daily has warned the Zionist enemy against any aggression on Iraq and said Iraq is capable of "breaking the hand which tries to harm its (Iraq's) security and stability."

In a commentary published here today, the paper pointed that the circles, which were plotting hostile schemes against Iraq, should know that Iraq put on the ground what it pronounced and that "they should remember the previous warnings very carefully...for Iraq today is not that of yesterday."

The daily added that Iraq perceived the goals of current aggressive Zionist propaganda campaign against Iraq which was aimed at covering up an unreasonable 'Israeli' aggressive action, and distortion against Iraq's victory in the 8-year war with Iran.

The newspaper stressed that the Zionist enemy was no longer able to keep calm versus Iraq's military and scientific achievements, so it launched a propagating campaign and fabricated lies circulated via the U.S. and Western media to prepare for a possible aggression on Iraq.

Saddam Receives Tripartite Committee Ministers

JN0307135089 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] President Saddam Husayn this morning received the foreign ministers of the states comprising the tripartite committee entrusted with following up Lebanese developments. They are Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, and Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh. The ministers conveyed written messages to the president from His Majesty King Hassan II, monarch of Morocco; King Fahd Ibn-'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques; and Chadli Bendjedid, the Algerian president.

The three leaders praised Iraq's nobel support for the committee, the facilities Iraq provided for it, and Iraq's objective positive spirit in dealing with the committee's proposals. The ministers reviewed the outcome of the committee's contacts since its latest visit to Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn welcomed the visit of the ministers, representative of his three brother leaders. He stressed that Iraq will do its best to support and facilitate the mission of the committee. He also stressed the need for efforts to bring peace and security to Lebanon as soon as possible and to create the appropriate circumstances that will help the Lebanese hold constructive fraternal dialogue with a view to restoring their unity and building their united national constitutional establishments to assume responsibility for and authority over all Lebanese territory.

The president also stressed anew the need to remove all forms of trusteeship over Lebanon, prevent interference in its internal affairs, secure the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from all Lebanese territory as an indispensable requirement for the peace and security for all Lebanese, and obtain respect for Lebanese sovereignty by its fraternal Arab countries as an independent Arab country.

The president also stressed the need for concern over the principles of equality and balance when the internal Lebanese situation is handled and in a way that will reassure the Lebanese about their present and future, consolidate their Arab affiliation, and maintain Lebanon's diversified identity, which enriches the unified Arab family with its cultural and human value.

At the end of the meeting, the president expressed his good wishes to the committee. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Ministers Depart Baghdad

JN0307140589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)—The delegation of the ministerial tripartite Arab committee entrusted with following up developments in Lebanon left Baghdad this afternoon at the conclusion of a 1-day visit to Iraq. The delegation comprises Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Moroccan Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali, and Algerian Foreign Minister Boualem Bessaieh.

In a statement to INA and Baghdad television, the Algerian foreign minister said: We delivered to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn a message from his brothers, the members of the higher tripartite committee on the situation in the region in general and in Lebanon in particular.

He added: We felt that President Saddam's response to the efforts of his three brothers was fully favorable, and this is in line with the president's familiar stands toward Arab issues.

The Algerian minister said that the committee delegation held talks with Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on issues of common concern. He expressed his delight and that of the other committee members for the positive results of their visit.

The delegation was seen off by Mr Tariq 'Aziz, the under secretary of the Foreign Ministry, a number of the ministry's officials, and the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, and Algeria in Baghdad.

Kurdish Party Elects New Secretary General

JN3006194289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1853 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—It was announced here today that Ahmad Muhammad Sa'id al-Atrushi has been elected as secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] to succeed Hashim Hasan 'Aqrawi, who asked to be relieved of his post due to illness and inability to carry out his party tasks.

Ahmad Muhammad Sa'id al-Atrushi was elected the KDP secretary general during the party's expanded exceptional meeting held here yesterday. [passage omitted]

USSR'S Bessmertnykh Arrives in Baghdad

JN3006154489 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1437 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, arrived in Baghdad today carrying a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev to President Saddam Husayn.

In a statement to INA, Bessmertnykh said the message deals with the promotion of bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation.

He added that he will discuss with Iraqi officials bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

The Soviet official was received by Wisam al-Zahawi, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Received By 'Aziz

JN3006193789 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1923 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jun (INA)—Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, here today. The topics discussed during the meeting dealt with relations between the two friendly countries and several issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended by the Foreign Ministry under secretary, the Iraqi ambassador in Moscow, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Saddam Congratulates Bush on 4 July

JN0407084289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today stressed Iraq's desire to promote Iraqi-U.S. relations based on the principles of mutual respect and joint contribution to constructive international efforts to achieve peace and security in our region and the world.

In a cable to U.S. President George Bush on the anniversary of his country's national day, President Saddam Husayn extended congratulations and good wishes of continued happiness and health to President Bush and continued progress for the U.S. people.

AL-THAWRAH Urges Iran To 'Reconsider' Policies

JN0207103089 Baghdad INA in English 0930 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, July 2, INA—AL-THAWRAH daily of Baghdad said Iran should reconsider its stances and depart from its course of dealing with countries and neighbours.

The daily, organ of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party said in a commentary here today that Iran was still far way from adopting practical measures towards the process of peace—it is responsible of obstructing direct negotiations and leaving them in vicious circle and also responsible of not reaching a full and comprehensive agreement.

The daily said that Iran was still rejecting an end to the suffering of prisoners of war and carrying out full and comprehensive exchange of POWs. Iran is committed to open its doors before arms traders, boosting volume of its armed forces, vowing agressive stances and statements and maintaining abnormal behavior of meddling in Iraq's domestic affairs.

The daily stressed that Iraq's peaceful stances and calls were after opening a new chapter for realizing prosperity and progress and ending death and destruction caused by the war imposed on it.

Saddam Receives Senegalese Envoy, Message

JN0107112589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jul (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf on bilateral relations and regional developments. Famara Ibrahima, industrial development and crafts minister, conveyed the message to President Saddam Husayn during a meeting this morning.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed to the Senegalese envoy Iraq's concern for relations of friendship and fraternity between Iraq and Senegal and the need to resolve the problems between Senegal and Mauritania with the spirit of Islamic fraternity and the concern for the rules of good neighborliness.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the Iraqi ambassador to Senegal.

Senegalese Minister Leaves After 3-Day Visit

JN0107171589 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Text] Baghdad, July, INA—Senegalese Industrial Development Minister Famara Ibrahima today left here winding up a three-day visit to Iraq.

During his stay, Mr. Ibrahima conveyed a message to President Saddam Husayn from President Abdou Diouf on bilateral relations and the situation in the region.

The Senegalese minister was seen off by Iraqi Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj.

Oil Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia 1 July

JN0107151989 Baghdad INA in English 1410 GMT 1 July 89

[Text] Baghdad, July 1, INA—Iraqi Oil Minister Mr 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi left here today for Riyadh starting a few days official visit to Saudi Arabia.

In a statement to INA, Mr al-Jalabi said that [he] would conduct talks with Mr Hisham Nazir, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral wealth on results of the recent conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), conditions of international oil markets with the object of stabilizing and improving oil prices.

He added that he would pay field visits to the sites of the second stage of the Iraqi crude oil pipeline across Saudi Arabia which had entered its final stages.

Perez de Cuellar Meets Iraq's UN Representative

JN3006193989 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1922 GMT 30 Jun 89

[Text] UN, 30 Jun (INA)—UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar met with the Iraqi UN permanent representative here last night. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in efforts to implement Security Council Resolution No 598 calling for a lasting, comprehensive settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. The meeting was attended by Jan Eliasson, the UN secretary general's special envoy to the Iraq-Iran negotiations.

UN Observer Group Commander Arrives From Tehran

JN2806133689 Baghdad INA in English 1200 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, June 28, INA—Head of the UN Iraq-Iran Military Observer Group Slavko Jovic today arrived here from Tehran in the course of a shuffling tour to supervise the ceasefire between Iraq and Iran.

General Jovic was greeted by his assistant in Iraq and other observer officers.

Trade Minister Meets Sri Lankan Counterpart

JN2806171989 Baghdad INA in English 1530 GMT 28 Jun 89

[Text] Baghdad, Jun 28, INA—Iraqi Trade Minister Muhammad Mahdi Salih today met here with his Sri Lankan counterpart Raja Samaranika [name and title as received].

During the meeting, the two sides discussed means of boosting economic and trade cooperation between Iraq and Sri Lanka.

Peres: Reports on U.S.-PLO Talks Needed

TA0407060989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Telephone interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and finance minister, by Shalom Qital—live]

[Excerpt] [Qital] Our guest this morning is Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and finance minister. Good morning, Mr Peres.

[Peres] Good morning.

[Qital] We would like to discuss economic issues, the state's economy, and the development towns. But first, we have a political problem or two. We have heard that the United States has upgraded its talks with the PLO. Some reports even indicate that meetings with Yasir 'Arafat himself have taken place, or will take place. What is your opinion on this?

[Peres] From the moment the United States launched talks with the PLO, the level of those talks became less important. I do not know that anyone is going to meet with 'Arafat. The fact remains that the United States treats its talks with the PLO seriously. This is a political fact which Israel must take into account.

[Qital] In what way? There is our political plan; how does it align with the U.S. talks with the PLO?

[Peres] The political plan calls on the Arabs of the territories to participate in elections and strive for a democratization of the political solution. This infers a political solution based on neither revolutionaries nor a revolutionary council, but rather on an elected representation of the territories themselves. Naturally, they may consult with anyone they like. What they may not do is resort to terror. This should be our basic approach. When we address the United States, we must be aware of the fact that the United States also talks with the PLO. It is no surprise.

[Qital] As for talks with the PLO, there are different approaches.

[Peres] There are no different approaches. I would say there are different pretexts. What do you mean, different approaches? Does anyone propose to boycott the United States because of these talks?

[Qital] No, but there are some who propose boycotting the U.S. reports.

[Peres] Will the reports vanish if boycotted? Does the world disappear when the ostrich hides its head in the sand? Of course, an ostrich may decide that this is super-diplomacy. It might refuse reports provided by daylight and its environment, and it might sever all relations. Well, what will it achieve by that attitude?

[Qital] Does this mean that you agree with your colleague Yitzhaq Rabin, who said 2 days ago that he would not leave a room where reports on talks with the PLO were being given?

[Peres] We are interested in as updated and direct reports as possible. We need them in order to make our decisions. I am somewhat surprised at the empty gestures made by some people.

[Qital] Mr Peres, the political plan still has to get over at least one political hurdle—the Likud Central Committee. Is your position in this that of an impartial observer? I am not certain how to describe your position on this point.

[Peres] I am not versed in the goings on in the Likud, nor do I have any natural tendency to interfere in their affairs. Basically, however, if the Likud puts chains on the peace initiative, the initiative will not be able to get off the ground. The initiative is not a peace plan. It was not by chance that it was termed a peace initiative. The name means that it contains a degree of flexibility and openness, and that its goal is to attain peace. It was not meant to merely make an impression.

When we speak of peace, however, we must always remember that there is the another party, and it can also submit various demands and proposals. Therefore, the principles, such as the elections, the stages of negotiations—first the elections, then the interim settlement, and finally the permanent settlement—are the plan's pillars. Many other points, such as the voting of the East Jerusalem Arabs, are open for discussion. [passage omitted]

Arens: Upgraded Talks Not Useful

TA0407152189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Arens said that if the reports about upgrading the U.S.-PLO talks are correct it does not help in advancing the peace process. In a meeting with U.S. Senator Orrin Hatch, Minister Arens said that any party that increases the PLO's prestige harms the efforts to advance Israel's peace initiative.

Shamir Attacks Talks

TA0407165389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Today, 4 July, the United States is celebrating its Independence Day, but this holiday has not abated the growing criticism in Jerusalem over the talks. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir attacked the talks and Washington's decision to upgrade the talks with the PLO activists U.S. Ambassador in Tunis Robert Pelletreau has been meeting. Our political correspondent Arye Golan reports:

The sharp criticism by the prime minister was made in a meeting with Orrin Hatch, the Utah Republican senator. The message was sharp and clear. Whoever is interested in achieving peace in the region must operate against the PLO and not talk with it. We are very displeased with the encouragement the United States gives the PLO through the dialogue in Tunis, the prime minister told his visitor. This dialogue seriously damages the peace process and places obstacles before Israel's peace initiative. The more U.S.-PLO ties are deepened, the more moderate Palestinians will move further away from supporting our political initiative, Shamir said. I do not understand, the prime minister said, asking rhetorically: Does the United States not know what the PLO's aims are? What hopes can be pinned on that organization? We cannot understand the meaning of upgrading the dialogue with an organization Israel totally repudiates and rejects as a partner to negotiations, Shamir told his guest.

Egypt Conveys 10 Conditions for Holding Elections

TA0507050389 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Jul 89 p 1

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has conveyed to Jerusalem 10 conditions for the holding of elections in the territories. The conditions, conveyed through a visiting American congressional delegation, are thought to express the definitive and coordinated position of both the PLO and Cairo.

The 10 conditions are:

1. An Israeli commitment to accept any and all results of the poll.
2. The placing of international observers for the elections.
3. The granting of total immunity to elected representatives.
4. A withdrawal of the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] from the balloting area.
5. An Israeli commitment to start talks on the final status on "date certain" (a specific predetermined date).
6. An end to all settlement activities.
7. Complete freedom of election propaganda.
8. A ban on entry of all Israelis to the territories on election day.
9. The participation of East Jerusalem residents in the elections.
10. The tenth condition is that Israel accept in advance the four principles of U.S.-Middle East policy as stated in recent months by the State Department. These include: a) A solution based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338; b) The principle of peace for territories; c) security for all states in the region; and d) political rights for the Palestinians.

Observers in Jerusalem said last night that some of the conditions conveyed by Mubarak are clearly unacceptable to the Likud but that all appear acceptable to Labour. They thus predicted a major coalition crisis should the U.S. adopt these conditions and press Israel to accept them as well.

IDF Arrests 200 West Bank Uprising Activists

TA0407141789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] carried out wide-scale arrests in Judaea and Samaria today. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that some 200 uprising activists were detained.

Our correspondent was told that the operation had been planned for a long time and was aimed at harming the operational levels of the strike committees and popular committees.

Among those detained is 'Umar Asasi, an activist in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in Ramallah, as well as leading activists in Fatah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Army sources reported that many of the detainees were arrested in their homes and none of them put up any resistance.

Firing Procedure Revised for Masked Palestinians

TA0407174689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dan Shomron says the army is stepping up search and arrest operations. Gen Shomron addressed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee where he also reviewed a new army policy in the Gaza Strip. Details from David Ze'ev:

The army chief of staff said the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is continuing to act against shock committees. In the Gaza Strip, he said, the activities of such committees included raiding the homes of other Palestinians in the middle of the night and confiscating the entry permits needed to cross the Green Line to work in Israel.

Also in the Gaza Strip, the chief of staff said, the army is now considering all masked Palestinians as suspect even if they have not done anything wrong. As such, usual arrest procedures are to be followed through when forces encounter such individuals who conceal their faces with a keffiyeh or other covering. They will be ordered to stop. If they do not respond soldiers will fire into the air. If they still refuse to halt plastic bullets are to be used against the suspects. Gen Shomron said the army asked for authorization from the State Attorney's Office to use these measures against masked Palestinians and was

given a positive response. The chief of staff said the new policy is necessary to stop potential violence instead of waiting until the damage has already been done. [passage omitted]

Court Rules IDF May Temporarily Confiscate Land
TA0407145689 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jul 89 p 5

[ITIM Report]

[Text] The High Court of Justice ruled yesterday that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] authorities can temporarily confiscate land from residents of the territories in order to encamp soldiers on it.

The court rejected an appeal by Na'im 'Isa Juhayl of Bethlehem against a military order issued 4 months ago to seize 700 square meters of his land. Juhayl charged in his appeal, presented by attorney Felicia Langer, that the confiscation of the land is illegal because fruit trees are planted on it and there is a danger that the soldiers will damage them.

Following the appeal to the High Court of Justice an interim order was issued holding up the confiscation of the plantation until legal proceedings are completed.

The state attorney told the court that since the uprising began the IDF has been forced to significantly increase the size of the forces in the region, and places must be found near the Bethlehem Military Government to quarter them as existing IDF bases are insufficient.

Justice Me'ir Shamgar, the president of the Supreme Court, ruled that temporary seizure of land for military purposes is permitted according to the rules of war and public international law.

The justices advised the army authorities to define the period of time the plantation would be seized and to pay the owner for the use of his property. The court also ruled that the army should make all efforts to avoid damage to the plantation, but if trees are uprooted in order to put up tents, the owner is to receive compensation.

Lebanese Border Checkpoint To Ease Worker Entry
TA0507092489 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 5 Jul 89 p 3

[Report by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Israel has opened a new crossing point at the Lebanese border near Kibbutz Malkiyya in a bid to facilitate the entry of Lebanese workers into Israel. In the future, goods too may be transferred through the crossing point.

Yosi Peled, commander of the Northern Command; Brigadier General Ze'ev Zakharin, chief of the Liaison Unit With Lebanon; and other senior officers yesterday visited the new site and were briefed. Major General Peled visited other places in the security zone. He reviewed South Lebanese Army honor guards and was briefed on relations between that army and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon.

Fatah Leaflet States Palestinian Covenant 'Void'
TA0407121789 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 89 p 2

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] A new Fatah leaflet is being disseminated, which states for the first time that the Palestinian Covenant is null and void and does not have legal or practical validity, especially after the Palestine National Council accepted the principle of two countries in Palestine—Jewish and Arab.

The leaflet declares that 'Arafat, as the president of Palestine, has full powers to determine that the covenant is invalid and that its time has passed. The pamphlet's main intention is an unprecedented attack on the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and a settling of accounts with the organization for its attacks on PLO positions, attacks which even went to the extent of claiming that 'Arafat no longer represents the Palestinian people.

'Palestinian Sources' Claim 659 Killed in Uprising
TA0507085989 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 5 Jul 89 p 6

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] On Monday, 3 July 1989, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman reported that 417 Palestinians had been killed in the occupied territories. The number includes fatalities from IDF soldiers gunfire only.

According to the HA'OLAM HAZE count, the total number of fatalities stands at 534.

Palestinian sources, however, have reported that the number of killed Palestinians stands at 659, according to the following breakdown:
—461 killed by IDF soldiers and settlers gunfire.
—78 dead from gas inhalation.
—47 dead from beatings and electrocution.
—73 dead from other causes.

Strike in Gaza Strip; Resident Sentenced to Jail
TA0407174089 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] A general strike was staged in the Gaza Strip today, and only a few left for work in Israel. The military court in the area is hearing the trials of people who were enlisted to the Fatah organization and who acted to liquidate collaborators with the authorities.

'Inbar Mashih, 62, of Dayr al-Balah in the Gaza Strip was sentenced at the military court in Gaza today for a 2-year imprisonment, of which 5 months only are an

actual jail term and the rest conditional, in addition to a 1,000-shekel fine. She was convicted of being a courier and transmitting documents and messages back and forth between Fatah activists in the Gaza Strip and their instructor in Amman.

1 Killed, 1 Beaten by 'Unknown Persons' in Nabulus
TA0507082989 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] The body of an approximately 35-year-old man was discovered in Nabulus this morning. His murder is believed to have been prompted by nationalistic motives. The body was discovered after a casbah resident said that unknown persons had killed her brother. Local residents told our correspondent Arye Gus that the victim was axed by masked men. His body was thrown into the street.

Last night, an 18-year-old who had been beaten and tortured by local youths was brought to a Nabulus hospital. His arms and legs had been broken, cigarettes extinguished on his body, and and he had been stabbed with knives.

Al-Khatib Command To Reopen Airport, Crossings

NC0307194589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Brigadier General Sami al-Khatib's command issued a statement a short while ago, announcing that it will reopen the Beirut International Airport and all the crossings leading to the eastern areas, which were in operation prior to 14 March, at noon tomorrow, Tuesday. The command is doing this in response to the Casablanca Summit resolutions and the Tripartite Committee's efforts and in implementation of the al-Huss government's decision, according to the Al-Khatib command's statement said.

Army Command on Reopening

NC0407073489 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The army command in [West] Beirut has issued instructions on reopening the main crossing point. The command says that the al-'Ijjah crossing will reopen in both directions for all pedestrians and vehicles without exception as of 1200 today. All previous measures and instructions concerning this crossing are considered invalid and the situation shall return to normal, as it was prior to 14 March.

Al-Huss Comments

NC0407082189 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Commenting on the statements issued in Damascus yesterday with regard to the lifting of the land blockade and the reopening of the airport and crossings, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss described these statements as important, as they are bound to pave the way for subsequent steps which will achieve the desired final comprehensive solution.

Dr al-Huss urged the brothers in East Beirut to accept this positive step, pointing out that although it is not a solution in itself, it is an important positive step on the road to one. He added that reliance other steps which will not lead to solution and insistence on rearming during the period set by the Casablanca summit to implement its mission will reignite the situation and should be rejected not only by the Arab committee, but also by the suffering Lebanese people.

Further on Reopening

NC0407095289 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The decision to reopen the crossing points between the two parts of Beirut went into effect at noon today. We have been informed that civilian cars have started using the Museum-al-Barbir crossing in both directions. Lebanese Army personnel have removed all hurdles at the al-'Ijjah point at noon today.

Major Walid Sukkariyah said that pedestrians, cars, and trucks are allowed to use the point in implementation of the decision made by the army command in Beirut and the national front. He pointed out that cars will be allowed to use the point from 0600 and 1900, while trucks will be allowed to use the point from 1800 to 0700.

'Awn Threatens To Bomb Airport

NC0407132189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] In the first reaction to the nationalist front's decision to reopen the crossing points linking the two sides of Beirut and to reopen the airport, Michel 'Awn has telephoned one of al-Yarzah [East Beirut army] officers who work for the Middle East Airlines [MEA] and threatened to bombard the airport and bring air traffic to a halt. The MEA had said that it will issue a schedule for the arrivals and departues of planes. Exchanges are currently under way with international insurance companies to insure the airliners and the passengers.

Meanwhile, MEA board chairman Salim Salam is presiding over a meeting at the airport to discuss the resumption of flights to and from that airport.

As for the crossing points, heavy traffic is reported on the Museum-al-Barbi crossing and there is said to be great demand for gasoline by arrivals from East Beirut.

'Awn Links Reopening, Blockade

NC0507054789 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] AFP cites a highly placed source in East Beirut as saying that the government of General 'Awn insists that the naval blockade imposed by the Syrian Army and its allies is lifted before the airport reopens.

Meanwhile, only three crossing points were reopened yesterday. These are: Museum, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Al-Madfun. However, food trucks were prevented from using these points. Furthermore, six military personnel were detained along at the al-'Ijjah checkpoint.

'Source' on Lifting of Blockade

NC0407061589 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] A source close to Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn has declared that Gen 'Awn is waiting to be officially notified by Arab envoy Lakhdar Ibrahimi of the resolutions announced in Damascus on lifting the land blockade of East Beirut. The source said: We cannot comment on a declaration by those who cannot make the decision to initiate or suspend fighting, because our differences are with the Syrian regime and not with its stooges.

'Awn Sources Threaten Clashes If Ships Intercepted

NC0407194789 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Citing sources close to Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn, REUTER reports that the Syrian naval patrols in Lebanese waters have increased. The sources warned there will be clashes at sea if attempts are made to intercept ships en route to the Christian ports.

Citing security sources REUTER says that despite the announcement regarding the reopening of the airport, the Middle East Airlines [MEA] company will not resume its flights until the leaders in the Christian areas provide guarantees that the airport will not be shelled again. REUTER adds that the company must also ascertain that insurance companies will reinsure the planes and passengers.

An MEA source told AFP that the company has shelved its decision on the landing of two of its planes at Beirut Airport this afternoon. The company has not explained the reasons behind this decision.

Informed sources in West Beirut have stated that political hurdles in the past few hours have prevented aviation from resuming at Beirut Airport. The sources added that contacts are continuing to overcome the difficulties and consequently to resume air traffic.

'Awn Refuses To Withdraw Frog Missiles

NC0507085389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Citing a source close to Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn, REUTER reports that Gen 'Awn will not withdraw the Frog missiles from Lebanon unless Syria withdraws its troops from Lebanon.

Al-Asad Warns Against Iraqi Missiles in Lebanon

NC0407055789 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 0430 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Citing Jordanian military sources, REUTER reports that Iraq sent large quantities of weapons and ammunition to the eastern area over the past 2 weeks. The weapons include surface-to-surface Frog-7 missiles, T-54 and T-55 tanks, and two types of field artillery. The agency disclosed that other arms shipments were also sent by Iraq to the Lebanese Forces and Michel 'Awn via Jordan. The same Jordanian source added that it is still not clear whether Iraq will continue to send arms via Jordan or if Egypt will allow the arms to transit the Suez Canal.

Meanwhile, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has taken a decisive stand on the dangers inherent in the cooperation between 'Awn and the Iraqi regime and the entry of Iraqi long-range missiles to East Beirut which threaten Syria's security. President al-Asad has told the United States, the USSR, the EC, and the Arab countries that he would not stand idly by vis-a-vis this development, which constitutes a direct threat to Syria's security.

In his exchanges and consultations, President al-Asad pointed out that this serious situation is not resolved, he will be obliged to carry out a preventive operation regardless of the consequences. He added that all those involved in the issue will bear the extremely grave consequences.

Amal-Hizballah Truce 'Fragile' After Violations

NC0307115189 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The cautious truce which had been agreed between the Amal Movement and Hizballah is still fragile, particularly after violations reported this morning.

Syrian troops patroled the areas of 'Ayn al-Muraysah and Burj al-Murr this afternoon. In the meantime, Hizballah is reinforcing its positions and arresting members of the Amal Movement.

Violations are currently limited to sniping between Amal and Hizballah gunmen in 'Ayn al-Muraysah and Burj al-Murr, amid a state of alert declared by both sides. [passage omitted]

Security sources in West Beirut have told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrian troops evacuated a number of positions located in the area of the clashes at dawn today. The positions are in Zuqaq al-Balat, Basta, Riyad al-Sulh, the Holiday Inn area, Burj al-Murr, al-Bashura, 'Ayn al-Muraysah and Clemenceau. According to these sources, groups of the Amal Movement are deployed in these areas.

Syrian Troops Deploy in West Beirut 3 Jul

NC0307150689 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Guarded calm prevails in 'Ayn al-Muraysah after the Syrian forces instituted patrols in the area and established military posts to ensure the withdrawal of all gunmen. The Syrian forces completed their deployment in the areas of 'Ayn al-Muraysah, Burj al-Murr, and Clemenceau at 1330 today. Meanwhile, exchanges and consultations resumed today to eliminate the factors which generated the clashes between Amal and Hizballah gunmen in 'Ayn al-Muraysah this morning.

A source in Hizballah has pointed out that calm has returned to the areas which were scenes of clashes. The source, however, told our radio that Hizballah is committed to the joint statement issued by the Security Committee yesterday. He affirmed that all efforts focus on pacifying the situation.

According to Amal security sources, the Security Committee has intervened to resolve the security incident in 'Ayn al-Muraysah this morning and managed to establish a cease-fire and restore calm in the area. The same sources emphasized their commitment to the joint statement issued yesterday.

Amal, Hizballah Agree To End Clashes in W. Beirut
NC0407062189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic to Lebanon 0530 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] As part of efforts to end tension and settle the causes of the recent clashes between the Amal Movement and Hizballah in West Beirut, agreement was reached yesterday evening at a meeting between the two parties at the Beau Rivage hotel on withdrawing all gunmen, returning citizens to their homes, and releasing detainees held by both parties. The Syrian forces will take the necessary security measures to prevent the renewal of fighting.

Resistance Men Attack Agent Lahd Patrol
NC0407151989 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] National Resistance men detonated a landmine when a Lahd militia patrol was passing near Tuhayrah township in the western sector of the occupied border strip this morning. One of the patrol's vehicles was damaged and its crew was killed or wounded. Consequently, the Zionist enemy's forces and Lahd militia raked the area with machineguns and shelled Tuhayrah woods with tankfire. Agent Lahd radio admitted the operation, claiming that two agents were injured.

Shelling Reported in Mountain 4 Jul
NC0407172289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] 'Alayh is still coming under mortar fire from 'Awn positions. 'Awn militias triggered fighting in the mountain since 1800 today.

Intermittent Clashes
NC0407191389 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Intermittent clashes have been taking place between positions of the Lebanese Army and those of the Syrian occupation and their agents on the Suq al-Gharb lines since around 2030 tonight. The Lebanese Army positions are coming under mortar and rocket fire.

Israeli Helicopters Attack Mount Hermon
NC0507090089 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] According to security reports from southern Lebanon, Israeli helicopters raked the western slope of Mount Hermon, as far as Wadi (Jan'am), after bombarding the same area this morning.

Israeli Aircraft Fly Over Southern Lebanon
NC0507091289 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Israeli warplanes flew over the south, the mountain, and the capital, breaking the sound barrier at 1148 today.

Paper Cited on Lebanese Front's 'Positive Step'
JN0407104489 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Damascus, 4 Jul (SANA)—In an editorial today, the newspaper TISHRIN says that the Lebanese National Front has taken a wide positive step toward bolstering the Arab Committee's efforts and ending the suffering of the Lebanese citizens by its move of reopening Beirut airport and all crossings to and from East Beirut.

The paper adds that this positive move is national evidence that the National Lebanese Front is eager to overcome all obstacles facing the work of the tripartite committee toward actual implementation of the Casablanca summit resolution on solving the Lebanese problem on the basis of reforms and accord.

The paper says that the Lebanese National Front's decision to maintain the current sea ports' situation stems from its concern about the Lebanese citizens' security and to prevent the smuggling of weapons for the isolationist military clique, which has announced through 'Awn that it opposes reforms and the Arab committee's efforts on the pretext that the committee addresses the results rather than the roots of the Lebanese problem.

Concluding, TISHRIN affirms that the path to a comprehensive national solution in Lebanon is clear and specific. It begins with entrenching security, launching reforms, and besieging the isolationist clique and preventing it from continuing its destuctive scheme aimed at ruining Lebanon.

Radio Lauds Opening of Beirut Airport, Crossings
JN0407141689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, the Arab efforts to handle the Lebanese crisis have intensified, and the Lebanese nationalist forces have responded favorably to these efforts by announcing their readiness to provide everything that will lead to opening the political file of the Lebanese crisis, including refraining from replying to the attacks of 'Awn and his clique, commitment to a cease-fire, and opening of all crossing points between Lebanese areas. Nevertheless, the domineering sectarian minority has rushed to escalate the security situation and launch a campaign of lies with a view to placing obstacles and mines in front of sincere efforts aimed at achieving security and stability and eliminating the nightmare of shelling as an introduction to dialogue and accord.

After taking cognizance of the talks held by the Arab ministerial committee in Damascus, the Lebanese National Front announced its decision to open all land crossings to and from the eastern areas, from the north down to the museum, and to open Beirut International Airport for all. However, 'Awn and his clique immediately met this positive and constructive initiative by exploding the security situation and launching a suspicious campaign, through agent media, against the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Tripartite Arab Committee.

The positive position by the Lebanese nationalists came not only to reflect eagerness to remove the obstacles from the way of the Arab committee, but also to accentuate, through the reopening of the crossings and the airport, the Lebanese National Front's desire to lift all the security and livelihood suffering off the shoulder of the Lebanese, whether they are in the eastern or western part of Beirut. The front's maintenance of the current situation in the ports stemmed from a desire not to open the gap through which the arms provided to 'Awn and his clique by the Iraqi regime and the Zionist enemy infiltrate to assassinate the security, safety, and stability of the Lebanese people.

The Lebanese National Front, which embodies the true aspirations and ambitions of the majority of the Lebanese, has once again proved its concern about saving Lebanon from the conspiracy of the partition and about lifting the nightmare of security and livelihood suffering to which the Lebanese have been subjected since the new round of the Zionist conspiracy exploded last March. This conspiracy revealed that 'Awn and his clique are the ones that work toward the continuation of the ordeal and the sinful bloody explosion. The atmosphere of shelling, death, and destruction is the natural environment for passing the Zionist scheme, which is hostile to Lebanon and its Arab nation.

When the Lebanese National Front maintains the situation of the ports, it finds this in the interest of Lebanon and all of the Lebanese, especially the kinfolk in the eastern areas. These ports were used only to bring the arms of death and destruction from the Iraqi regime and the Zionist enemy to provide 'Awn with the means of continuation in implementing his planned role of prolonging the crisis and widening the gap between the people of the one homeland.

'Awn himself admitted that his warehouses can no longer accommodate the weapons and ammunition coming from the Iraqi regime, which turned the ports under 'Awn's control into gates of death and destruction. This regime is trading with the lives of the Lebanese within its known role of stabbing the Arab struggle and distracting the nation from its true battle with the Zionist enemy, which targets the entire Arab nation.

It is only natural that the new initiative by the Lebanese National Front is welcomed by the Lebanese people in all their areas because this intitiative is in line with the ambitions of these people toward security and dignified life as an introduction to dialogue and reconciliation. All those faithful to Lebanon's unity and Arabism, and all

those who care for saving Lebanon from its ordeal, should join forces and seize the current opportunity to foil the conspiracy and overthrow its agent tools.

Al-Shar' Meets With Lebanon's Junblatt, Birri

JN0307161989 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this afternoon received Nabih Birri, Lebanon's minister of justice and electricity and reconstruction of the south and Amal leader; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; and 'Abd-al-Amir Qabalan, the Ja'farite Mufti of Lebanon. Their discussions centered on the mission of the representatives of the three-member higher committee to implement the Casablanca summit resolutions on Lebanon.

Khaddam Receives Al-Huss

JN0307174989 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] At 1700 today, Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received Lebanon's Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. Their discussions centered on Lebanese affairs and the three-member Arab committee's efforts to promote a settlement of the country's crisis.

Khaddam Receives Acting Mufti

JN0307175789 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] At 1100 today, Vice President 'Abd-al-Halim Khaddam received Shaykh Dr Muhammad Rashid Qabbani, acting mufti of Lebanon, and his delegation. They talked about the various aspects of the Lebanese situation, with Dr Qabbani calling for increased support by Syria to Lebanon to bring about security and relieve the pains and suffering of the Lebanese people.

Al-Asad Receives USSR's Bessmertnykh, Message

JN0307115489 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1130 today Dr Bessmertnykh, USSR first deputy foreign minister and President Mikhail Gorbachev's envoy, accompanied by Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the USSR's Foreign Ministry's Near Eastern and North African Countries Administration, as well as Aleksandr Zotov, USSR ambassador in Damascus.

Bessmertnykh conveyed to the president a message from Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

INA on Tests of Early Warning Aircraft

JN0307205089 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA)—Iraqi television tonight showed a film on the success of the tests on the great Iraqi achievement—the early warning aircraft. [passage omitted]

The television commentator said that a number of research groups were set up to work in parallel on the study transformation of the Ilyushin transport aircraft into an early warning aircraft with a rotating dish. Intensive theoretical calculations were made. These calculations were checked through wind tunnel tests on a small model of the aircraft to determine the effective force on the rotating dish and to test the connection between the dish and aircraft fuselage. The tests were also conducted to determine the dish position on the aircraft's longitudinal axis and to obtain the optimum height of the dish to ensure the best stability for the aircraft. In light of this, rear fins were fixed to the aircraft to improve horizontal stability.

The metal structure consists of the dish structure and its supporting structure inside the aircraft.

Intensive tests were carried out to determine the effective stresses and movements on all parts of the structure during different flight stages. In these tests, advanced test and measurement apparatus were employed. This helped in choosing the appropriate materials to support these stresses and moments to secure the safety of the aircraft and stability of its structure.

Repeated flight tests confirmed that the results obtained matched the preliminary theoretical calculations. This showed that high precision was employed in the execution of the project.

Also, a locally manufactured ground radar was employed to function as an air radar to provide defense capabilities to detect hostile aircraft within a range of hundreds of kilometers and at different altitudes, including very low altitudes, with the help of the control station and the radar screens installed inside the aircraft. [passage omitted]

Afghanistan

Rebel Government Vetoes Talks With Kabul

BK0407025489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The cabinet of Afghanistan's Islamic interim government has decided not to hold direct or indirect talks with the Kabul regime. A spokesman of the interim government said if the Soviet Union really desires a solution to the Afghan crisis, it should hold talks with Afghanistan's Islamic interim government and should stop supplying arms to the Kabul regime and remove the puppet administration.

Return of Helicopters Requested from Pakistan

LD0407203489 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The charge d'affaires of the Pakistani Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at 1800 today, where the following points were conveyed to him by the head and acting director of the First Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

According to information from authoritative sources of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan, on 3 July two Afghan pilots, who were followed and intimidated by the armed opposition, on a flight from Qandahar Airport at 0508 took two M-35 and M-25 helicopters to Pakistan, in the (Moqbal) region of Baluchistan, and landed there. The government of the Republic of Afghanistan demands that the Pakistani authorities surrender the helicopters and the crew of the aircraft to the Afghan authorities as soon as possible.

'Fierce' Fighting Continues Around Jalalabad

BK0507023889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, fierce fighting is continuing around the eastern city of Jalalabad in the wake of fresh attacks launched by the mujahidin. Afghan aircraft are carrying out heavy bombing raids on mujahidin positions. These bombings are said to be the severest in the war for Jalalabad thus far.

Mujahidin Attack Qonduz, Control Passes

BK0507064489 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] In Afghanistan, the mujahidin have reportedly intensified their attacks on the besieged Qonduz City and are controlling the [mountain] passes of all highways passing through the province. The Kabul forces are said to be facing severe food shortages due to mujahidin control of the highway passes.

Rebel Government 'Strongly' Condemns 'Arafat Envoy

BK0407012889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1805 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Islamabad, July 3 (AFP)—The interim government of the Afghan resistance on Monday [3 July] "strongly condemned" PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat's special envoy for launching "negative propaganda" against the mujahidin.

The envoy, Abu-Khalid, said in an interview in Kabul Sunday that his mediation mission had made progress as most of the mujahidin leaders had agreed to negotiate with Afghan ruler Najibullah after a peace initiative by Mr 'Arafat.

"Abu-Khalid should be cautious in future and give up discrediting the leaders of mujahidin parties," a spokesman for the rebels' foreign ministry said.

"None of the mujahidin parties will be ready to talk about the future government in Afghanistan particularly with those who have brutally murdered more than 1.3 million Afghans," the spokesman said.

He called Mr. Abu-Khalid's statement a part of a campaign by Kabul and Moscow to create rifts among the mujahidin.

The mujahidin have formed an interim government which has already started functioning inside Afghanistan, he said.

"Abu-Khalid should not try to defame the mujahidin leaders. The Soviets miserably failed to cause disunity among the mujahidin leaders. Their agents too will follow suit (in failure)," he added.

The AFGHAN NEWS AGENCY (ANA) reported that the spokesman said the cabinet of the interim government had decided not to hold any talks with the Kabul regime "neither directly nor through any mediator."

"We will never let the Soviet agents act as mediators. Can the salves of our enemies give justice to us?" the spokesman asked.

The pro-rebel ANA quoted the spokesman as saying that if the Soviets really wanted a solution of the Afghan crisis, they should talk directly with the interim government, cut off arms supplies to Kabul and "abandon the incumbent regime at once."

Iran

Paper Urges Ahmad Khomeyni Role in Majlis

NC0407105489 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 28 Jun 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Ahmad Khomeyni Suitable for Majlis"]

[Text] With the election of Ayatollah Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i as the new leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it seems that the new administrative set-up of the country has begun its politico-economic movement in the second decade of the Islamic Revolution, which has been called the decade of flowering of this revolution.

Exactly one month from now, the Iranian people will go to the polling stations to vote for the powerful Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as the new president of the Islamic Republic. With his election to the presidency, Mr Rafsanjani will practically leave the scene of the Majlis. Meanwhile, we must see what role the Majlis will play in the country's future. There can be no doubt that with the election of Mr Rafsanjani as head of the executive branch, a relative vacuum will be created in the administration of the legislative branch, or Majlis. This will naturally have the effect of lessening the power of the Majlis (Parliament) in the second decade of the revolution.

The fact is that the decisive and at the same time courageous position and reaction of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni in the few weeks following the election of Ayatollah Khamene'i as the leader, proved that he enjoys sharp political wit and the power of realistic decision-making, minus colorful and empty sloganeering. In addition, Imam Khomeyni's son has had the experience of ten years of all-out and continuous presence at the most sensitive centers of decision-making of the country, which is an exclusive and valuable experience that cannot be overlooked.

In yesterday's session of the Majlis, 210 deputies in a letter to Ahmad Khomeyni called for his presence in the Majlis as representative of the people. Among those who signed this letter were such eminent personalities as Mr. Rafsanjani, Mehdi, and Karrubi, who are among the leaders of existing factions in the Majlis.

In addition, several Majlis deputies in preagenda speeches called on Ahmad Khomeyni to be present as a representative in the Majlis. With his participation in mid-term Majlis elections, we can possibly predict from now that Ahmad Khomeyni will assume leadership of the Majlis in the not-too-distant future. If this happens the Majlis will surely be able to preserve its past power.

Moreover, in case of the above possibility coming true, and considering the similar viewpoints of Mr Rafsanjani and Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, we will witness a greater harmony between the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Constitution Modified to Amend Leadership Powers

LD0307192489 Tehran IRNA in English 1850 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 3, IRNA—The Constitutional Review Council in its Monday's session presided over by Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini modified Article 110 of the Constitution concerning the duties and authorities of the leader of the Islamic Revolution, as follows:
—(The leader can) determine the general policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran after consulting the council for determination of expediency.
—Supervise proper implementation of the system's general policies.
—Order the holding of referendums.
—Appoint, dismiss and accept resignations of the following officials:
—Jurisprudent members of the Council of Guardians,
—The highest-ranking official of the judiciary,
—Head of the Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting (IRIB),
—The Armed Forces chief of staff,
—Commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC),
—Senior Army and police commanders.
—Be the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.
—Declare war or peace and mobilize forces.
—Remove differences and regulate relations between the three branches of the Armed Forces.
—Sign presidential decree after his election by the people. The competence of presidential candidates should be confirmed by the Council of Guardians before the election and confirmed by the leader in the first round.
—Dismiss the president in view of the country's expediency after the Supreme Court finds him guilty of overstepping his duties or after the Majlis approves his incompetence according to Article 89 of the Constitution.
—Pardon or commute sentences of inmates within the confines of Islamic laws upon proposal of the chief justice.
—Solve implications of the system which cannot be solved through ordinary ways. The leader can delegate part of his duties and authority to someone else through the expediency council.

Review Council Approves Incapacitation Articles

LD0407214389 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The 35h plenary meeting of the Council for Review of the Constitution met Tuesday under the chairmanship of Ayatollah Meshkini. At the said meeting deliberations on the report of the second reading of the First Committee on the Leader and experts on leadership continued.

The rapporteur provided explanations on each article following which the recommendations by the members were surveyed. Then the following articles were approved:

1. Article 111. In case the leader is incapacitated from discharging of his duties as specified by the law, or if he loses one of the qualifications specified in Articles 5 and 109, or if it is proven that since the beginning he has lacked some of the qualifications, then he would be dismissed from his position. The discernment of that affair is vested in the experts [Khobregan] as specified in Article 108. Rules to investigate and implement the said article will be devised by the experts.

At the beginning of the said article the term "members of the leadership council" has been omitted and the phrase "Article 5," and the sentence "Or if it is proved since the beginning he has lacked some of the qualifications," will be added. And at the end of the Article the sentence: "at the first meeting," has been omitted.

The next session of the council will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

Khamene'i Addresses Provincial Leaders, Clergy

LD0207141489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, as we informed you at the beginning of this news bulletin, representatives of the supreme jurisconsult [val-e faqih] in the provinces of Yazd and Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmadi, accompanied by Friday imams, clergymen, officials, Majlis deputies, and various classes of people from the two provinces met His Eminence Ayatollah Khamene'i today. We close the news bulletin at 1428 with the speech by the leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran during that meeting:

[Begin Khamene'i recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] In our revolution there have been numerous occasions for us to get to know our enemies. The various assassinations revealed the true nature of the enemy to our nation and the world people. Who would have thought that the minigroups and the hypocrites were so cruel, violent, spiteful and evil, until the assassinations started? Who would have thought that the hypocritical nature was so ugly and evil? Because they spoke of God and his creations, while they treated God, his creations, and his chosen ones so cruelly, harshly and evilly. Those who supported the minigroups were also disgraced. The proclaimers of human rights, organizations which, in the name of human rights, spend a great deal of money and energy on publicity in the world, their brand of human rights became known. It came to light that under this guise they had evil, colonialist and arrogant intentions. That is one side of the issue.

The other aspect of the issue, which is no less important than exposing the enemy, is the depth and extent of the faith, sincerity and resistance of our people. [passage omitted]

Right from the start, our dear imam, that shining soul, that eloquent man who divulged the truth, had said that it is a difficult road, filled with hardship, assassinations, enemy pressure, propaganda. Everything that happened had been foreseen by that divine, shining scholar. Therefore it was the correct path. The people's faith was deepened by the minute.

Then the incident of the downing of the Iranian plane by U.S. mercenaries occurred. A defenseless, civilian passenger airliner, carrying a number of Iranians and foreign passengers was openly shot down by Americans on their warship and sent to the depths of the sea, last year. How did the world react to this crime? Here one can glean the extent and depth of the enmity toward Islam. The size of the enmity shows how great our message is. [passage omitted] The enemy's reaction shows that our deeds, words, and mission are dangerous to him.

People from all over the world go to Mecca and perform the hajj ceremonies, but the United States, Israel, or puppet reactionary governments show no adverse reaction to their comings and goings and comments and prayers. For a few years the Iranian people went to Mecca and performed the hajj ceremonies including the disavowal, which is aimed at present-day satans and symbols of power and bullying, but all the world's arrogant aparatuses joined forces against them. Then U.S. lackeys in Mecca caused that tragedy involving Iranian pilgrims. Why? Because the enemy is reacting to what he is afraid of. [passage omitted]

The brand of Islam which frightens symbols of wealth and bullying and epitomes of ignorance and idol-worship in the world is pure Mohammadan Islam, [crowd chants] so that the U.S. Government, a government which apparently observes international regulations and which has a great many claims, in broad daylight, observed by everybody, on the radar screens and in front of news cameras from all over the world, shoots down a passenger airliner, from its warship, just because it belongs to Islamic Iran. This shows that this brand of Islam has shaken the foundations of world arrogance and paganism. [crowd chants] [passage omitted]

We brothers—brothers and sisters—have clear aims. Our aims are embodied in Islam. Islam is not just a creed. Islam is the embodiment of a complete life for man. [passage omitted] The enmity shown by the world powers is because of our Islam. But the same Islam is also our stronghold. [passage omitted] This is our aim. This is our path. [passage omitted]

Today, the region in which we live—whether our enemies like it or not—is one of the most sensitive spots in the world. Whichever nation is placed on this spot, enjoys some sort of a concession. This concession was bestowed upon us by the almighty God. Moreover, we

possess numerable natural resources. We should maintain these two components, meaning profound faith, initiative, action, and the resolute intention to pursue this path. [passage omitted]

Praise be to God, unity and solidarity are dominant in our nation. We should maintain it, especially among those who are endowed with the gift of eloquence—all those who can influence the people's minds and souls. [passage omitted] You should know, that once we manage to establish a united system and society, we have then, genuinely defeated our global enemies. [crowd chants] May God grant you success.

Majlis Accuse Arab Meeting of Backing Iraq

LD0407190289 Tehran IRNA in English 1847 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 4, IRNA—The Majlis today strongly condemned the recently-concluded Arab parliamentary meet in Abu Dhabi for its biased resolution against Iran and its backing of Ba'athist Iraq.

"The resolution indicates that these parliamentarians either do not know the truth or go to any extent to conceal it," said a statement issued by the Majlis Foreign Relations Committee.

"Arab rulers and MP's [members of parliament] by passing such resolutions are not helping the execution of UN Resolution 598 but are in fact encouraging an aggressor (Iraq) which refuses to accept full implementation of the resolution," it said.

The statement made it clear that the 1975 accord specifies the limits of the two countries' sovereignty over the Arvand river which cannot be changed through the irresponsible statements of any Arab group or organization.

Compensation for Airbus Downing Urged

LD0307162189 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 3, IRNA—The Foreign Ministry today demanded the complete vindication of Iran's rights, and payment of damages by the U.S. to families of victims of the Iranian airbus downed last year.

On the fateful 3rd of last July, as the regular Iranair Flight 655 took off from Bandar 'Abbas for Dubayy, suddenly its journey was cut short over the Hormuz Strait by two Standard missiles fired by the USS Vincennes. All 290 passengers and crew aboard were killed.

The Ministry in its statement criticized the silence of world bodies towards the U.S. crime, and said these organisations bowed under to U.S. pressure and failed to take a correct and decisive stand vis-a-vis the blatant crime.

"They demonstrated their inability to defend human rights and condemn the aggressor," it deplored.

The crime once again revealed the fact to the world that the Great Satan is a symbol of "state terrorism," said the statement.

U.S. Has 'Obligation'

LD0307191989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the anniversary of the cowardly attack by a U.S. warship on an Iranian airliner.

The statement points out that the martyrdom of those passengers once again unveiled the face of the United States, which pretends to defend human rights, and meanwhile, it added another page to the hefty book of U.S. crimes and aggressions against independent and defenseless people worldwide. The statement asserts: The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran commemorates those martyrs, while expressing its condolences and sympathies with the relatives of the victims of that sad tragedy. The Foreign Ministry announces: That horrific crime once again has made it clear to everyone that the United States itself is the symbol and proponent of state terrorism.

Unfortunately, international organizations responsible for investigating the U.S. missile atack on the Iranian airliner, while announcing their findings about it, have not been able to adopt a serious and correct stance against that U.S. crime because of U.S. influence and pressure. They have thereby demonstrated their weakness in defending the human rights and in condemning the aggressor.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, which regards the payment of compensation to the families of victims of that deliberate attack on the Iranian airbus as a U.S. obligation and Iran's legal right—and one which will be pursued until Iran's claims are met—considers such U.S. acts as being in line with that regime's aggressive and anti-Islamic spirit. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran announces that such U.S. pressures and aggression which are imposed—directly and indirectly—on the honest Muslim people of Iran, in practice show the true nature of the United States to the people of the world. In addition, such acts make the risen and Muslim people of Iran even more resolute in defending their rights and the Islamic revolution's objectives.

Velayati Addresses Disarmament Conference

LD0507102389 Tehran IRNA in English 0915 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 5, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati Tuesday said international peace and security can be enhanced only through the reduction and elimination of the causes of insecurity, namely armaments and belligerency.

Addressing the 40-nation disarmament conference in Geneva, he added that the year 1988 marked rising hopes and expectations throughout the world both in the field of disarmament and resolution of conflicts.

But in 1989, he warned, the momentum is not kept and the prospects are not bright and encouraging.

In the field of conflict resolution, he said, almost one year has elapsed since the establishment of cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, and other provisions of Security Council Resolution 598 adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter remain unimplemented.

"Even withdrawal to the internationaly recognized boundaries ordered by the Council along with cease-fire as a mandatory "first step towards a negotiated settlement" has not yet materialized, and Iraq continues to occupy, in defiance of Security Council Resolution 598 and international law, more than 2000 square kms of Iranian territory."

Velayati said the failure of Iraq to comply with the most prominent provision of resolution 598 has escalated tension. "The Security Council shoulders great responsibility not only in order to ensure compliance with Resolution 598 called for under Paragraph 10 of the resolution, but also in its capacity as the primary organ of the United Nations charged with maintenance of international peace and security," he stressed.

The foreign minister said the eighties became a turning point in banalization of chemical weapons and their treatment as conventional weapons.

"The almost unabated and indiscriminate use of these weapons of mass destruction by Iraq in the course of its war of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran added yet another frightening dimension, that is, even this despicable method of warfare and genocide can be employed almost with impunity in a world dominated by political expediency."

The chemical agents with which Iraq started its chemical warfare were simple mustard gas, he said, adding, however, they gradually developed into technologically sophisticated nerve gas and agents such as sarin and suman.

Evidently, Velayati said, the technology of production of these agents was provided to Iraq, regrettably, in the course of the war and certainly after the Iraqi policy of chemical warfare had become public knowledge. Additionally, he noted, spray tanks and more importantly surface to surface missiles carrying chemical agents were introduced, once again proving the complicity of others in the criminal development of Iraqi chemical war machine.

He recalled the Iraqi foreign minister's interview with a Kuwaiti paper on the eve of the Paris chemical conference in January in which he threatened that he would reveal the name of European suppliers of chemical agents and technology to Iraq, if those countries persisted on their pressures on Iraq, and said "the blackmail was so effective that the conference did not even name the culprit."

"What is really needed for the speedy conclusion of a comprehensive, global and effectively verifiable convention is a strong political will by all parties. Our collective efforts should be directed towards total and absolute elimination of chemical weapons through the early conclusion of a convention enjoying universal adherence. Interim measures such as nonproliferation of chemical weapons will not serve the objective of abolishing chemical weapons and preventing their use.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that it is of paramount importance for international peace and security to free the Middle East from nuclear capability in collaboration with South Africa and certain Western powers remains an obstacle for the realization of the common objective of the people of this region...

"The realization of lofty and vital objectives for which this conference was established requires more political will, insight and multilateral efforts and less double standards and political expediency. The destiny of mankind which is increasingly threatened by these inhuman weapons of mass destruction requires no less."

Iranian Ministers Meet Pakistan's Khan

Rafsanjani on USSR Trip

LD0207162589 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA—Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani today exchanged views with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzadah Yaqub Khan on his recently-concluded visit to Moscow and its impacts on the region, Tehran-Islamabad ties included.

"Our desire for peace and tranquility in the region was the most important factor which encouraged us to transform our relations with the Soviets," Rafsanjani told Yaqub Khan who arrived here today.

He believed that without Soviet assistance a serious peace could not be established in the region.

"We can keep the area free of foreign intervention if regional countries start cooperating with each other on the basis of the interests of their nations and negation of hegemonism," he said.

Relations among regional countries should be such that each state should chalk out its future course without any foreign interference, Rafsanjani said.

The Majlis speaker felt assured that cooperation between Tehran and Islamabad could defuse so much tension.

Yaqub Khan in reply termed Rafsanjani's visit to Moscow as a "turning point" and said it had great impacts on the region.

The Pakistani foreign minister added that regional countries should minutely study the new understanding and views concerning relations between them.

Velayati, Khan Confer

LD0207111189 Tehran IRNA in English 1040 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA—Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers Sunday held talks on issues of mutual interest particularly on Afghanistan and the current state of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union.

Pakistan's Sahabzada Yaqub Khan welcomed the expansion of ties between Tehran and Moscow and described the Iranian Majlis speaker's recent trip to the Soviet capital as a "turning point" in regional relations.

On Afghanistan, he praised Iran's firm and principled stand on the issue and added that the Irano-Soviet Joint Communique was an important document in relation to the Islamic Republic's support for the Afghan people's jihad.

Yaqub Khan arrived here Sunday for a one-day visit.

Velayati underlined that Iran always sought to prevent any foreign interference in Afghanistan and called for entrusting the destiny of Afghanistan to its own people.

He also briefed his guest on Speaker Rafsanjani's trip to the Soviet Union and added that "with the removal of obstacles in the way of Irano-Soviet relations, it is quite natural to have ties with our biggest neighbor in the north on the basis of...and mutual respect.

The Iranian foreign minister also stressed that the Soviet leaders supported the full execution of the U.N. Resolution 598 on Iran-Iraq peace negotiations and the U.N. secretary general peace plan for its implementation.

Yaqub Khan also expressed condolences on the passing away of the Imam Khomeyni. "It was a big disaster for the Islamic world," he said.

Musavi Receives Khan

LD0207125189 Tehran IRNA in English 1240 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] Tehran, July 2, IRNA—Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan held negotiations here with Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi on bilateral relations, the Afghanistan issue and ties with the Soviet Union.

The Pakistani official arrived here this morning for a one-day visit.

During the meeting, he informed Musavi of his country's official stand vis-a-vis the Afghanistan issue and the Majlis speaker's recent visit to the Soviet Union and expressed satisfaction with its positive effects in solving the regional problems.

On Afghanistan issue, Yaqub Khan stressed that a decisive solution to the issue would be possible through close cooperation among the countries which have common borders with Afghanistan as well as non-interference of foreign states (in Afghanistan's afairs). He also expressed hope that the recent developments (in the region) would help reach closer to the final solution.

The Pakistani foreign minister once again conveyed condolences of his people and government on the passing away of Imam Khomeyni.

Appreciating Islamabad's sympathy, Musavi noted that it indicates the existence of deep bonds between the two Muslim nations.

The significance of bilateral relations was also noted by the prime minister who underlined the need for cooperation among Iran, Pakistan and the Soviet Union for a quick solution to the Afghanistan issue.

The meeting was also attended by Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who had conducted negotiations with his Pakistani counterpart earlier in the day.

Tehran-Based Afghan Rebels Meet Pakistan's Khan

LD0207175989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 89

[Text] The spokesman and members of the Central Council of Afghanistan's eight-party alliance met and conferred with Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Tehran this afternoon. They discussed the Afghanistan issue. In the course of this meeting, the Pakistani foreign minister made some remarks on the problems existing between the eight-party alliance in Iran and the seven-party alliance in Pakistan, and also about the events and developments of the Islamic revolution of Afghanistan. The members of Afghanistan's eight-party Islamic alliance explained their own ideas and views on the present situation of the revolution in Afghanistan, the issue of unity of the two councils in Iran

and Pakistan, and the form of the future government. They expressed the need for national unity and political and jihad coordination among all the struggling Afghan groups.

In an interview with the Central News Unit in which he discussed this meeting, Mr Khalali, member of the central council of Afghanistan's eight-party alliance, said: Details were not gone into during the meeting. We emphasized that no group should seek a monopoly in the formation of the new government. He added: We are in favor of creating an Islamic, independent, free, and nonaligned Afghanistan. We stress that the struggle should include all groups involved in the jihad. Of course, we admit that our two neighboring countries can play a role in achieving the aspirations of the Afghan people and be influential in solving problems between the two alliance groups.

Referring to the fact that in light of the circumstances and in the present conditions the interim government of the seven-party alliance has practically lost its capabilities, Khalali said: We should, through unity and full understanding, reach a principled agreement on the formation of a government that represents everyone. If this were to happen, we would have great hopes for the future.

Pakistan

2 Afghan Helicopters Land; 4 Officers Seek Asylum

BK0307130989 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Two Afghan helicopters entered Pakistan's airspace in Baluchistan this morning and landed 15 nautical miles from the border in the Pakistan territory. The crew members of the two helicopters, three majors and one captain, have sought asylum in Pakistan.

More on Asylum-Seekers

BK0307141589 Hong Kong AFP in English 1403 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] Islamabad July 3 (AFP)—Two Afghan pilots sought asylum in Pakistan after landing their Afghan Air Force helicopters in the border town of Qila Abdullah, 30 kilometres (18.6 miles) northwest of Quetta, provincial capital of Pakistani Baluchistan, official and resistance sources said.

The crew surrendered to the local authorities, the sources said.

According to the resistance-run AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS (AIP), the pilots brought family members with them although it was not immediately clear how many people were on board the helicopters.

The helicopters are in the custody of the Pakistani border militia force, sources here said.

Resistance sources said the crew has in "secret contact" with the Hezb-e Eslami group of resistance guerrillas led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

AIP quoting Hezb-e Eslami sources said the pilots confirmed that mujahidin attacks recently intensified on the southern Qandahar airport where the bulk of the forces defending the second biggest Afghan city have been stationed.

Qandahar airport's wireless system and the radar station were badly destroyed in a rebel rocket attack on Friday [30 June], the two pilots [said].

Afghan Air Force planes are now flying directly from the northern Mazar-e Sharif and the capital Kabul. They carried out 21 sorties in the past three days, they said.

The government forces fearing an imminent assault were "desperately reinforcing" the troops based at the airport, they said. Some 12,000 boxes of ammunition and other weapons including rockets have been flown to Qandahar while government planes have so far provided 11,000 litres of diesel and 9,000 litres of petrol for use by the troops, they said.

Defecting Afghans were generally granted asylum in Pakistan where some three million refugees are sheltered, informed sources said.

7 Killed, 23 Injured in Peshawar Bus Bombing

BK0407112289 Islamabad Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] There was a bomb blast in a plying bus in Khyber Bazar in Peshawar this morning. Seven people were killed and 23 injured. The injured were rushed to the Lady Reading Hospital where condition of some of them is stated to be serious. Two shops were also damaged in the explosion. The mini-bus was on its way from the new bus stand to (Hawatabad) township.

Bhutto, Delegation Depart for Britain, France

BK0507062089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 5 Jul 89

[Text] Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto left Islamabad a short while ago for London on a week-long visit to Britain. She will later pay a 3-day visit to Paris, where she will take part in France's bicentennial celebrations. She is accompanied by a 67-member delegation comprising the foreign minister, the adviser on foreign affairs and national security, ministers, ministers of state, special assistants, members of the national and provincial assemblies, and senior officials. She was seen off at the airport by National Assembly Speaker Malik Mairaj Khalid, Punjab Governor General, Retired, Tikka Khan, federal ministers, ministers of state, advisers, Parliament members, chiefs of the armed forces, and senior officials.